



APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLVI.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 585.

*The next Speaker, in the Debate which
we began in our last, was L. Egilius,
whose Speech was in Substance
thus.*

Mr. President,
S I R,

THE Fact I find is not, nor indeed can it be disputed, that we have lately seized and brought into our own ports, a considerable number of the French trading ships, and it can be as little disputed, that it would be a great encouragement for seamen to enter in his majesty's service, were they told that all those ships so taken, were to be taken, were to belong to him, and to be disposed of for his benefit. As war is not declared, and as I have not heard it said they are taken by way of retaliation, I do not indeed know, whether

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Appendix, 1756.

ther I ought to call them prizes or no, but I hope we have some view in taking them, and whatever that view may be, surely the more of them we do take the more that view will be answered; and as it is equally certain that the more ships of war or cruizers we can send to sea, the more ships we shall be able to take from the French; therefore for answering that view which our ministers propose, and which of course must be a wise one, as well as for preventing the oppressive method of forcing men into his majesty's service, such a bill as is now moved for ought to be passed into a law.

Whatever view our ministers may have, Sir, and whether that view be a wise one or no, it is certain that no press for seamen was ever carried on in a more rigorous manner, nor did any press before, I believe, last so long as that which began with the beginning of this year, and has ever since continued, I may say, without any intermission. It has spread thro' all parts of the British dominions, and

and in most parts, I believe, very uncommon methods have been taken for carrying it on. In one part of the united kingdom I know that a new and extraordinary method has been practised. The military power has indeed often been employed to be assisting to the civil magistrate, and as often as it does happen I am always sorry to hear it; but the military power was never before employed to be assisting to our press-gangs; yet this has been lately the case in Scotland. Towns and villages have been invested by our regular troops, with parties of soldiers patrolling in the streets, and centries with screwed bayonets placed at every door, to prevent any person's going out, whilst the press-gang entered and searched every hole and corner within. Even churches have been surrounded in the time of divine service, the people terrified and interrupted in their devotion, and men seized as they came out from attending the publick worship established by the laws of their country.

This, Sir, was the more surprising to the people of that country, as they still have some regard for religion, and were never, before the Union, exposed to the misfortune of being pressed into the sea service; and I must say, that they were far from deserving any such severity; for a reward was offered by almost every city and sea port in that part of the island, for encouraging seamen to enter into his majesty's service; and I believe they did furnish more than their quota, in proportion to their trade, or to their number of people. Yet nevertheless many honest men were forced away from their families by this method of pressing, and some who were really no seamen; nor could they meet with any relief, tho' complaints were made and petitions presented in their favour.

Whether the same methods have been practised in other parts of the kingdom is what I do not know, Sir,

but whether they have or no, it is certain that pressing, even in the most gentle method, is every where attended with oppression, and is often the cause of fatal accidents, besides the great number of brave and able seamen that fall a sacrifice to the distempers brought upon them by their being crowded and long confined in tenders, or other noisome dungeons. And tho' the method of pressing has of late years been often practised, even in time of peace, yet, I think, it has never been expressly authorized by law: In this country, and indeed in any free country, nothing can excuse it but the most urgent necessity, which necessity we ought to prevent by every method that can be contrived.

One of the best methods ever invented was by that law which was passed in the year 1739; but little did the promoters of that law imagine, little could they imagine, that ever any orders would be issued to the king's ships to seize the trading ships of any nation without a declaration of war, and without authorizing any of the courts of admiralty to declare the ships so taken to be lawful prizes, without which no man concerned in the capture could have a title to the whole, or to any part of the ship or cargo. The proceeding in such a manner was a refinement in politics which all former ages had left to the deep politicians of this age and nation, and a refinement which honest plain tars could no way comprehend.

It was this, Sir, that made pressing so necessary, for when our experienced seamen heard that none of the ships taken were to be condemned to lawful prizes, and consequently that they were to have no share in the produce of the ship or cargo that they had perhaps ventured their lives for, they naturally and very sensibly reasoned with themselves, what signifies the rewards offered for entering in the government's service, since we can expect nothing but our pay when

whereas if we can keep out of the way of being pressed, our crimps will procure us employment in the merchant service, and by the advanced wages we shall make more by one short voyage in that service, than we can make by the premium and wages allowed by the government, besides being free from the danger of being killed or wounded in the service? Thus they certainly reasoned with themselves, Sir, and this was the true reason why so few of them entered voluntarily into the king's service. Whereas, had the first ship taken from the French been declared lawful prize, and ship and cargo delivered to the agents of the captors, to be sold for their benefit, such numbers of able and expert seamen would have been thereby induced to enter voluntarily into the king's service, that, I am convinced, we should have had little occasion for pressing. The sea service would then have been such a sort of lottery in which there was more prizes than blanks, and every one would have hoped for the highest prize, as we find most people do in our land lotteries; but by the method we pursued, we made the sea-service a lottery which was all blanks and no prizes, and consequently a lottery to which no man in his right senses would voluntarily become a subscriber. Nay, farther, by refusing to condemn and dispose of the prizes for the benefit of the captors, we raised a spirit of resentment among all our sailors, which made them resolve to avoid the government's service if possible: They think they have a right to a share of every prize they take: They could not comprehend the meaning of our fine drawn politicks upon this occasion; but on the contrary, they looked upon it as a deceitful design to deprive them of what they had a right to, a right which they had acquired by the loss of their blood, and at the risk of their lives.

We cannot therefore wonder at

our seamen's shewing so much reluctance to the government's service upon the present occasion, notwithstanding the general spirit of resentment against the treatment we have received from France: And as little can we wonder at their not being able to comprehend the meaning of our taking French ships, and leaving both ship and cargo to lie rotting in our harbours; for it is really beyond the comprehension of most men in the kingdom: It is well known that the cargoes of many of these ships consist of perishable goods, and must by this time have become quite useless, or will very soon become so: No sort of goods can improve by lying long on board the ship; and even the ship herself must grow every day worse by lying idle in the harbour. What advantage then can we expect by keeping these ships and cargoes undisposed of? Can we suppose that the French court would look upon our selling their ships, and giving the price to the captors, as a greater insult than that of seizing them? And if a new treaty should be set on foot, could we expect that they would be satisfied with a restitution of the ships and cargoes, after both have been spoilt by lying in our harbours? Or if a declared war should ensue, would these ships and cargoes then sell for as much as they would have sold for, had they been disposed to the highest bidder as soon as brought into any of our harbours?

In short, Sir, it is impossible, in my opinion, to point out any advantage we can reap by not disposing of these ships as soon as possible: On the contrary, let the event as to war or peace be what it will, our keeping them till both ship and cargo are damaged, if not destroyed, must be a national loss; and if the event of the war should be against us, which God forbid! it may be a double loss, because we may be obliged to restore the value of the ship and cargo as it was when taken, tho' we got nothing

thing by either. This fine-drawn piece of politicks must therefore in all events be a disadvantage to us; and the necessity it has laid us under of taking such rigorous methods to press seamen into the government's service, is a disadvantage which we have already felt, and must feel every day more and more, until such a bill as is now moved for be passed into a law, and dispersed thro' every part of the British dominions, which I hope it will be as soon as it can be printed. By this means all the seamen in the kingdom will be apprized, that justice is to be from henceforth done them, and that all the ships taken from the French are to belong to the captors, and to be disposed of to the best advantage for their benefit, whether war be in a formal manner declared or no. This will remove that spirit of resentment which has hitherto rendered them so resolute not to enter voluntarily into the government's service, and then the motives of self-interest, as well as of the publick interest, will have their due weight, which will certainly diminish at least the necessity we are now under of pressing seamen into the government's service; and if it should but in the least degree diminish that necessity, it ought to be a prevailing argument for our bringing in and passing, as soon as possible, such a bill as is now proposed.

As to what negotiations we are now carrying on, Sir, I do not pretend to know any thing of them; but this I know, that we have often, of late years, been negotiating when we ought to have been fighting; and if we may judge from the uniform conduct of the court of France in all times past, we must conclude, that it is in vain for us to expect justice by negotiation: That court never did justice to us, or indeed to any other nation, till they were drubbed into it, and this we have as yet a power to do, if our naval strength be properly and duly exerted; but

this power we cannot long enjoy, if we go on negotiating, as we have done for some years, whilst France has been incroaching upon our plantations, and upon our trade in every part of the known world. And as to what the other powers of Europe may think of the present disputes between France and us, it is certain that, if they were to consider only the circumstance of our seizing and detaining the French ships, and clapping their seamen up in prison, without considering the preceding behaviour of France towards us, every power of Europe would look upon that circumstance as an act of hostility, and consequently would conclude us to be the aggressors. But I hope all the powers of Europe have a more impartial way of thinking: I hope they will consider all preceding circumstances, and examine who it was that committed the first incroachment or aggression; and if they do this, they will find that France has been incroaching upon us, and even committing hostilities against us, both in the East and West-Indies, almost ever since that which was called the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, a place which seems to be ominous to Europe, as an infamous treaty of peace was concluded at the same place in the year 1668. Therefore every court in Europe, that judges impartially, must conclude, that we had a right to condemn and appropriate, as well as to seize those ships, by way of reprisal for the expence we had been, or might be put to for vindicating our rights, and repelling those incroachments that had been made upon us; and as to any court in Europe that shall judge partially in favour of France, the best way, and indeed the only way, to prevent their openly joining against us was, and still is, to shew, that we will vindicate our rights with vigour and resolution against whosoever shall incroach, or assist in incroaching upon them.

Thus,

Thus, Sir, it is evident that, if we had condemned and appropriated to the captors every one of those ships, with her cargo, as soon as she had been brought into any of our harbours, it could not have altered the way of thinking at any impartial court in Europe; but as to those courts, if there be any, that are partial in favour of France, our delaying to condemn and appropriate those ships may, in case of a war, encourage them to take part with France against us, and it will certainly encourage the court of France to persist in their obstinacy, as it is a sign of our being under a pusillanimous sort of timidity, lest we should be involved in a war with that nation; for whatever we may do, it is certain, that all other nations believe there is some truth in that old proverb, *Audaces fortuna juvat*, or as our facetious Hudibras has it:

*For fortune does the stout juvare,
But lets the timidous miscarry.*

And I wish, that timidity, which in this case has too much influenced our councils, may not have a more fatal effect, if an actual war should from thence ensue.

But why should I say an actual war, Sir? It is already a time of actual war between France and us: The French began it as soon as they began to erect forts and plant garrisons on our territories in America. These were acts of hostility, and we have at last begun acts of hostility on our side, by seizing and detaining their ships. Whatever may be thought by those who have been used to the pettyfogging practice in our courts of law, an act of hostility has always been deemed, by the law of nature and nations, a real tho' not a verbal declaration of war. How then can the bill now proposed be called a parliamentary declaration of war, when war has already been declared on both sides, and may certainly be carried on by us, who were first attacked, as long as his majesty

pleases, without any verbal and formal declaration or denunciation of war. *Naturali jure*, says Grotius, *ubi aut vis illata arcetur, aut ab eo ipso qui deliquit pœna deponitur, nulla requiritur denunciatio*. If then the captors are not to be allowed to have any right to the prizes already taken, they can have no right, by the law as it now stands, to any prizes that shall be taken before a verbal and solemn declaration of war, which may never happen during the present war; and consequently every seaman must, from the bill now proposed, have a greater temptation to enter into his majesty's service, than he can have from the law as it now stands, which must of course render pressing less necessary than it is at present: And as I have shewn, that the condemning and appropriating every French ship that shall be taken, will contribute rather to prevent than precipitate a formal declaration of war, I hope the house will unanimously concur in ordering the bill to be prepared and brought in.

The next that spoke was M. Ebutius Flva, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

ALTHO' I have not the honour to be a minister, or to be let into any of the secrets of his majesty's councils, yet I can easily guess at his majesty's views in ordering his ships of war to make reprisals upon the French, and to seize and bring in as many of the French ships as they could meet with at sea. As his majesty has always most wisely and most humanely endeavoured to preserve the tranquillity of Europe in general, as well as of this nation in particular, he is never too quick or too violent in his resentment of any insult or injury, but the French had put us to such a great expence, and had made such unjust incroachments

ments upon us both in the East and West Indies, that it was not possible to bear it any longer, without insisting peremptorily upon an adequate satisfaction for what was past, and a proper security against the like in time to come. This his majesty had long endeavoured to obtain by negotiation, but when he found he met in that way with nothing but delays and trifling excuses, and that the French, instead of offering satisfaction or security, were preparing to send an armed force to America for supporting the incroachments they had made, he resolved to try if he could not compel them to agree to those reasonable terms they had refused to comply with in an amicable manner. With this view he sent out his ships of war with orders to seize only their king's ships, and when he found that this was not like to have the desired effect, he then sent orders to make reprisals upon their trading ships wherever they could be met with.

From hence we may see, Sir, that it was, and yet is, absolutely inconsistent with his majesty's design, to order the ships to be condemned and sold, and the produce to be divided among the captors; for if the French court should be prevailed on to give the satisfaction and security required, all those ships with their cargoes are to be restored to them; and consequently whilst there are any hopes of their being prevailed on to do this, which his majesty is the only judge of, no such bill as what is now proposed can be passed into a law. Even the bringing in of such a bill would be made use of by that party in France who are for war, as an argument for putting a final end to negotiation, and for an immediate declaration of war; for in all countries, and in France more than any other, there are those who delight in war, because it is best adapted for answering their views of interest or ambition, and some perhaps because it may perplex those who then happen to have the lead in the administration. But in this country, which so much depends upon trade, I hope there are none who for any selfish views whatever are for precipitating their country into a war, whilst there is any hope of its being prevented by negotiation, and of this hope no man in this house is so proper, or can be so good a judge as our sovereign, who will certainly declare war as soon as he finds that all such hopes are at an end; and the moment he declares war, which, I believe, he will do, tho' he may not perhaps, by the practice or the law of nations, be obliged to do so, the act of 1739, takes place, and our seamen will from that moment become inti-

ted to the sole right to all the prizes they shall afterwards take from the enemy.

I say, Sir, that as soon as his majesty finds there is no further hopes of obtaining satisfaction or security by peaceable means, or by reprisals, I believe, he will declare war in the most solemn manner; and I say so, because his majesty has always regarded what is honest and decent more than what is required, or not required, by strict law; and even Grotius himself has declared, that it is honest and decent to declare war in a solemn manner before any direct act of hostility be committed, even where it is not required by strict law, *Verum etiam*, says he, *ubi jus naturæ non præcipit talem interpellationem fieri, bonæ tamen et laudabiliter interponitur*. But reprisals were never yet reckoned a direct act of hostility: On the contrary, it is by many treaties between independent nations agreed, that the issuing and executing letters of reprisal shall not be deemed an act of hostility; for as it is by those treaties agreed, that no letters of marque or reprisal shall be issued until four months after satisfaction has been demanded in the manner therein prescribed, it is of course a mutual concession, that, if no satisfaction has been made, they may then be issued and executed, without its being deemed an act of hostility, or a breach of the peace subsisting between the two nations. And as the issuing of orders or letters of reprisal may often hereafter become necessary, I hope, it will not be laid down as a maxim, that the officers and seamen who are to execute such orders or letters are to have the sole right to whatever they take, for in that case neither the publick, nor any private man for whose benefit such reprisals are issued, could ever receive any satisfaction or reparation of the damage received. It would, indeed, render it impossible to issue reprisals upon any account whatsoever, because by their very nature, if the captures amount to more than the damage received, the overplus is to be restored to the party from whom they were taken, after deducting the expence of taking them. But how is this overplus to be restored, if the whole produce of the capture is to be divided among the officers and seamen by whom it was made? It could be restored no other way but at the publick expence, consequently the issuing of reprisals would always be a loss to the publick, and could never be an advantage to the private men that had been injured, unless they themselves had been the captors.

Thus we may see, Sir, that the law which was passed in the year 1739, mu-

be understood to relate only to those captors that are made after a war has been solemnly declared, and when it may become necessary to declare war, is surely a prerogative, that by our constitution belongs solely to our sovereign. Whether our ministers have done right in advising his majesty to issue reprisals before he declared war, or whether we ought before this time to have declared war, are questions of quite another nature: They are questions, which the parliament may perhaps have a right to enquire into, in order to punish or censure the ministers, in case it should appear, that they have given his majesty bad advice; but I am sure, they are questions which we are not now prepared for determining, nor is it as yet time for us to enter upon such an enquiry as must be necessary for determining such questions: In my opinion it would be imprudent, as well as improper for us, to enter upon any such enquiry, until peace has been some way or other restored; because for determining either of these questions, we must have laid before us an account of all the negotiations that have been carried on since the last peace, not only between us and the court of France, but also between us and every other court of Europe that might think themselves interested, or obliged to join with us, or against us, in the impending war. Some gentlemen in this house, from the laudable warmth of their zeal for the honour and interest of their country, may be of opinion, that the court of France never do justice to any of their neighbours, till they are drubbed into it; but it is certain, that all the courts of Europe have not the same opinion of the French court, otherwise that nation could never propose to have an ally in any war they should be engaged in; and even some of our neighbours, who are not very apt to have a good opinion of the court of France, may be in doubt, whether the French have as yet peremptorily refused, or unreasonably delayed to do us justice upon the present occasion: Nay, as the ground of the present debates between France and us is far remote from Europe, and but of a late origin, all or most of the courts of Europe may have some doubt as to the justice of our demands; and it was, and still is prudent, and even in some degree necessary for us, to give them all possible satisfaction before we declare war, or act in such a manner, as if there were a declared war between France and us.

Now, Sir, as to what may be deemed acting in such a manner, as if there were a declared war between France and us, it

is a question that depends upon the sentiments of the other courts of Europe, and not upon the sentiments of any member, or any number of the members of this house; and as we know nothing of the sentiments of the other courts of Europe, we cannot determine this question; consequently we can give his majesty no advice upon the present occasion, much less can we now determine, that all the ships, taken or to be taken from the French even before a declaration of war ought now, or as soon as brought in, to be condemned, and appropriated to the captors. Such a method of proceeding might, I shall grant, be some encouragement for our sailors to enter into his majesty's service; but no gentleman, I believe, will say, that it would entirely prevent the necessity of pressing; and if we could suppose that it would, we are not surely to unite all the powers of Europe in a war against us, for the sake of encouraging the avaricious part of our sailors to enter into his majesty's service: I say, avaricious, Sir, for such I must call every man, who can be induced by nothing but the hopes of plunder, to list in the service of his country.

As to the method of pressing, Sir, that has been practised upon the present occasion, I shall admit, that it has been more general than usual upon any common occasion, because we had such a small number of seamen in the government's service, and because it was necessary to fit out a much greater number of ships than usual upon any common occasion; but I will aver, so far as consists with my information, that no greater severities have been practised than have been usual upon every occasion. The military power has not been employed to press any seaman into the government's service; but as complaints came from several parts of the united kingdom, especially from Scotland, where mobs are more dangerous and more mischievous than our mobs in England, that the press-gangs were in danger of being murdered by the mob, upon these complaints orders were issued from the War-office for the military to protect and defend the press-gangs against any mob, and to support them in every place where they were in danger of being riotously opposed in the performance of their duty; and this the military were as the king's subjects obliged to do, even tho' they had not been listed as the king's soldiers. Nay, it was what any magistrate of the place might and ought to have required them to do; and they would have been guilty of a breach of their duty, both as subjects and soldiers, if

if they had refused or neglected to do as required.

And as to the practice of pressing seamen into the government's service being authorized by law, Sir, when our sovereign thinks there is a necessity for it, the Hon. gentleman who spoke last would not have questioned it, had he been well acquainted with our records, or had he considered the import of some of our late acts of parliament. The custom of pressing seamen is, I believe, coeval with our monarchy: We have press warrants upon record so far back as the reign of Edward the Third; and it is highly probable, that the glorious naval victory which he obtained over the French in the year 1340, was with a fleet chiefly manned with pressed seamen, who nevertheless behaved with such courage and resolution, that tho' the French fleet was much more numerous, they obtained so compleat a victory for their sovereign, that, of 400 ships the French could save but 30, and it was computed, that they had at least 30,000 men killed or drowned in the engagement. The antiquity of the custom of pressing is therefore a plain proof of its being authorized by common law; for the antient customs of the kingdom are a part of our common law; and besides this, it is by implication authorized by our statute law; for by an act passed in the 13th of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for the Increase of Mariners and Seamen to navigate Merchant Ships, and other Trading Ships and Vessels*, it is enacted, That several sorts of persons therein described, shall not be impressed into the service of his majesty, his heirs, or successors; and all interpreters allow, that when a law prohibits any thing to be done in certain particular cases, it is by implication an authority for doing it in all other cases. There is not therefore the least doubt of the practice of pressing seamen into the king's service being authorized by law, when there is a necessity for it; and I am sure, no one will pretend to say, that there was not a very great necessity for it upon the present occasion, or that the same necessity does not still subsist.

Sir, the necessity was so great, that I do not believe it would have been in any sensible degree lessened, if his majesty had at first by proclamation declared, that all prizes taken from the French should belong to the captors; for every one knows how apt our seamen are, at the eve of a war, to keep industriously out of the government's service, in order to embrace the opportunity of having high wages from the merchants, or of

entering on board of privateers, where they may always expect more plunder, than they can generally expect by being on board his majesty's ships of war, especially the large ships, which are never, or but rarely, employed in making prize of the enemy's trading ships. But let the effects of such a proclamation have been what it would, I have shewn, that it would have been absolutely inconsistent with the design his majesty had in issuing orders for reprisals, that it was inconsistent with the very nature of reprisals, and that it might not only have involved us in an immediate war, but also might have united all, or most of the powers of Europe, in a war against us.

I hope every gentleman will now see, Sir, the wisdom of his majesty's conduct in ordering these reprisals, and in not condemning or appropriating the prizes. It was the most effectual method he could take for compelling the French court to submit to reasonable terms without involving us in an immediate war; and besides this design, I must suppose, that he had another, equally prudent and salutary, which was this: He foresaw that these reprisals might not perhaps produce the desired effect: The French might persist in refusing to do us justice, so as to render a declaration of war necessary: If they did, we should by means of these reprisals have a considerable value of their property in our hands, which would add to our strength, and we should have a great number of their sailors in our possession, which would be a diminution to their naval power. And by thus delaying a declaration of war till after we had tried every other expedient for obtaining justice, we should persuade every court of Europe, that we were not the aggressors in the war. These, Sir, I take to have been his majesty's views; and they are all agreeable to his wonted prudence and magnanimity: But the bill now proposed would defeat every one of them: It has been called a preventive measure, and it may very properly be called so; for it would prevent its being possible for us to avoid a war; and I am convinced, it would have little or no effect in preventing the necessity of pressing.

We must therefore, Sir, continue this method of providing men for his majesty's navy, until all the ships we have occasion to fit out, have got their full complement; and if any act of oppression has been, or shall be committed, we have proper magistrates for the oppressed to have recourse to; where they will certainly meet with redress, if their complaints appear to be well founded; and if the inferior magistrates

gistrate should neglect or refuse to give redress, the superior courts would certainly punish him, as well as give relief and ample satisfaction to the party thus doubly injured. Such complaints should never therefore be mentioned in this house, unless it were done with a view to enquire into the conduct of some minister, or superior magistrate, who is above every tribunal but that of the high court of parliament; and if there were now any such design, it could be no argument for bringing in such a bill as is now proposed; for to agree to such a bill for such a reason, would be a running the nation into a misfortune, which the parliament could not rectify, in order to free it from, or to prevent a misfortune, which the parliament may rectify whenever it pleases.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our Magazine for the Month of January.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Know then thyself; presume not God to scan,
The proper study of mankind is man.* POPE.

S I R,

SELF-Knowledge is the only sure preservative against error; and that we may acquire this knowledge it is necessary to be informed how far reason extends, and how to make a proper use of it: If we presume too much on the strength of our intellectual powers, and endeavour to comprehend and judge of the dispensations of inscrutable and infinite wisdom by our finite understandings; if we set up imperfection for infallibility, our boasted reason will deceive us, and subject us to the caprice of passion, the absurdity of opinion, and the blindness of error. There are matters confessedly above the reach of our capacities, and therefore they must be considered as objects of faith and not enquiry: Nor is there in this assertion any thing that shocks or contradicts our reason, for faith is an act of reason which assents to doctrines above our comprehension, because they are revealed to us by a being omniscient and infallible*. If the existence and attributes of the Deity are allowed, how absurd and unreasonable is it to doubt the truth of what he reveals to us? It is no less absurd and unreasonable to ask why these inscrutable mysteries are not reduced to the standard of mortal reason, or to demand why we have not faculties bestowed upon us sufficient to investigate them? These presumptuous questions, on which atheists enlarge so much, and from which they make so

many plausible and false deductions, may be answered to the conviction of plain reason, without puzzling our minds about various and complex ideas, or any of that metaphysical jargon that has raised so many disputes, and done so much hurt in the world. Revelation is made as plain to reason as is necessary for any useful purpose, for the right ordering of our minds, and the obtaining our own happiness, which is the great end of our creation; to know more, supposing our reason was augmented, would only serve to amuse our minds with vain and unprofitable speculations, and to draw off our attention from those important duties of life which we ought to practise: To ask why we have not superior faculties given us, is to wander strangely from reason, for we may as well ask why we were created at all, or why created mortal? Besides, how can we presume to ask for more when we already have enough? We have faculties adequate to our station, and sufficient for our purposes if we would use them properly; but if we abuse what we have, we should do the same if we had more, and by that means increase our errors and our guilt: And here in these presumptuous reasoners appears a glaring absurdity, they complain of the weakness of their faculties, and yet attempt to unravel incomprehensible mysteries.

What would this man? Now upward would he soar,
And little less than angel, would be more;
Now looking downwards just as griev'd appears,
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.

POPE.

Thus by attempting to extend our faculties beyond the limits of reason, we only expose our weakness: The truth is, we are so far from being capable of investigating matters which are not designed as objects of our enquiry, that we are scarce able to come to the knowledge of ourselves: Let those who presume to set up reason as an infallible test whereby we are to judge of things divine as well as human, give us some proof of this boasted faculty by their own practise: Let them give us such instances of the strength of reason by subduing their passions, regulating their minds, and preserving an uniform propriety in their conduct, as may justify their pretensions to greater abilities and deeper penetration than the rest of mankind. Instead of this we see them seduced by the same passions with other men; these mighty reasoners are often forced to descend from their airy speculations by the call of some importunate appetite.

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Shall

* Faith has been by some defined, differently from our correspondent, to be, simply, the assent of the Mind, to the truth of a proposition.

Shall then a child of passion, a being whose reason and whose faculties are circumscribed, and who cannot regulate his own life, presume to judge infinite wisdom, or censure and correct the decrees of Providence? Shall he pretend to give light to others who has wilfully blinded himself?

In pride, in reas'ning pride their error lies,
Who quit their sphere, and rush into the
skies. POPE.

It is this predominant and fatal passion, this perpetual source of vice and folly, that makes men form a wrong judgment of their powers, and endeavour to delude the rest of the world. But the common sense of mankind, and that reason which they pretend to set up for their guide, baffle their own attempts: Add to this the authority of the greatest and wisest men in all ages: Newton, for instance, whose strength of genius, and whose power of investigating nature have not yet been equalled, confessed his inability to reduce divine mysteries to human comprehension; after having exalted reason and philosophy as high as they could go, the great man wisely stopped. He believed and adored those truths which his knowledge, vast as it was, could not explain: He saw such a beautiful and wise regulation in the system of nature, such a just and good disposition in the order of things, as far as the light of reason could carry him, that he made not the least doubt of the truth of those mysteries which he could not examine by the same light, because he knew they proceeded from the same fountain, and the same infallible Author. Pope in his admirable essay has, with uncommon penetration and solidity of thought, described the true limits of human reason, and exposed the folly and ignorance of those men who presume to explain the divine nature, without knowing their own. And if these great men, who possessed such mighty powers of reason, were sensible of its weakness, what pretensions can the puny philosophers of this age have to boast of its sufficiency, or to extend it beyond the limits prescribed?

Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar,
Wait the great Teacher Death, and God
adore. POPE.

Altho' the abuse of reason is thus productive of ignorance and folly; yet it is certain as Seneca observes, that right reason is the perfection of human nature: It is the faculty of distinguishing right from wrong, and truth from falsehood: To cul-

tivate reason properly, to consult and pursue her dictates, is the sure means of attaining all that knowledge which can conduce to our profit and happiness in the sphere we are placed in; we have no business to make excursions beyond the limits marked out for us. We shall find sufficient employment for our reason, in subduing our passions, rectifying our mistaken opinions, and in arming ourselves against the arrows of adversity. Until we have done this, it is vain to boast of acquiring knowledge; all the books that we have read, all the observations that we have made, are of no use, unless we have previously enquired into ourselves. That monarch would be deemed a fool, who should march out to invade foreign territories, and leave behind an intestine foe, which in his absence might subdue and overturn his own dominions: Thus if we neglect the study of ourselves, while we are busied in abstruse enquiry, or curious speculation, some passion that lies lurking in our hearts, some unforeseen even trivial misfortunes which we are not prepared against, may baffle our boasted wisdom, and destroy the air-built system of our philosophy.

The sure way to acquire true wisdom is to distrust our own abilities, and to make ourselves sensible of our weakness; for this will naturally prompt us to employ our faculties upon ourselves, to correct the imperfections of our minds, and to regulate those passions which would otherwise obstruct us: When we have done this, we stand upon a firm foundation, and may then safely suffer our intellectual powers to take a wider range in the fields of science. For want of knowing themselves, men of great parts often mistake the measure and application of their abilities; they may be very well acquainted with human nature, with all the passions, views, and foibles of mankind, and may have great experience and knowledge of the world, and yet be themselves subject to errors and to vices. No man can attain to any degree of right knowledge till he has divested himself of that self-partiality which is the offspring of pride, and which will always produce erroneous sentiments.

What are we then to confine all our attention to ourselves, and so continue ignorant of the world and mankind? Far from it: Self-knowledge is recommended as the best method to extend our ideas farther, and with more advantage too: Every victory over our passions adds new vigour to our minds, and the more we are acquainted with ourselves the better able shall we be to judge of others. Examples

ples it is true may be produced of men who have given shining proofs of their abilities; and who have even instructed the world by their writings, and yet whose lives are by no means conformable to their precepts: But how much more useful and amiable might they have been, had they illustrated their doctrines by their conduct, and added strength and authority to their knowledge, by the practice of virtue. Abilities as well as riches, or any of those advantages which make some men superior to the rest of their species, must be accounted for, and ought to be used for the good of society: They who possess them ought to employ them in the cause of virtue, and by conquering their own vices teach other men their duty. The abuse of great parts is one of the greatest crimes we can commit, for by this we suffer ourselves to be tainted by vicious habits, and then by our example we corrupt others. If men would but endeavour to know themselves, would they but take pains to exercise their reason, all those false opinions and prejudices that blind and mislead them might soon be removed: Just Providence has bestowed upon every man faculties sufficient to make him good and happy in a proper station. Truth and virtue are attainable by all; why then should we envy abilities when we see them so often abused? Why should we admire the intellectual powers of that man who cannot conduct himself right, or make himself happy? Men create their own miseries, by giving those reins to imagination and opinion which reason should hold; we have the means of happiness in our own hands, and yet we foolishly place them in the power of others: What is this but mistaking the shadow for the substance, and giving up the rights and privileges of reason? And what is the eternal consequence, but confusion and calamity?

It is evident, that all those wrong opinions, and rash conclusions, that lead us into error, proceed from our not knowing ourselves; hence that too much presumption on the strength of our faculties which emboldens us to attempt matters impossible for reason to solve, and which is the cause of some infidelity. Hence likewise for much diffidence and indolence, that imbecility of mind which depresses our reason, and makes us submit so ignominiously to the tyranny of opinion and custom. True wisdom consists in preserving ourselves from the influence of these pernicious errors, in subduing that pride which will always mislead us, and in exerting that reason which teaches us the noble silence to be good. We should be

careful not to detach the idea of greatness from goodness, and not to pay that regard to abilities which virtue alone can claim; we should esteem nothing but what contributes to virtue, and regard no knowledge but what begins with ourselves, according to the maxims conveyed in these admirable lines:

That virtue only makes our bliss below,
And all our knowledge is ourselves to know.

Pope.

Birmingham, Dec. 1756.

In our Magazine for last Year p. 371, we gave a Method for preventing the terrible Consequences of the Bite of a mad Dog by the Means of Mercury; and as the Method seems new to be infallible, and ought to be known by every Apothecary in the Country, we shall, for the Sake of Mankind, give the following Extract from a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, An easy, short, and certain Method of treating Persons bit by mad Animals, by Claude du Choiseul, of the Society of Jesus, Apothecary to the Mission of Pondicherry in the East-Indies.

THE author declares that, by the method he gives, he has since 1749 treated, with equal success, men, women, children, Indians, Portoguese, blacks, Melattoes, and Armenians, more in number than 300 persons, without one of them being afflicted with the least symptom of madness. And his method he gives us as follows.

I begin with rubbing a dram of mercurial ointment upon the wounded part, keeping open the wound, as much as possible, in order that the ointment may penetrate into it. The next day I repeat the unction on all the bitten member, and purge my patient with a dram of the mercurial pills. The third day, after rubbing in the ointment only on the bitten part, I give him a small mercurial bolus, or the fourth part of the dose above mentioned. I continue thus for ten days to rub in a drachm of the ointment every morning, and to give the laxative bolus, which commonly procures the patient two or three stools, and hinders the mercury from affecting the upper parts. At the end of ten days, I purge again with the same pills, and dismiss the patient.

The MERCURIAL PILLS.

Three drachms of Crude Mercury, extinguished in a drachm of Turpentine.
Choice rhubarb, } of each two
Colloquintida in powder, } drachms.
Gutta gambi,

I make up the whole with a sufficient quantity of clarified honey. The dose one drachm.

MER.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

One ounce of Crude Mercury, extinguished in two drachms of turpentine.

Mutton suet, three ounces.

Make an ointment of the whole.

The quantity to be rubbed in at every unction in this disease, is one drachm.

I make use of mutton suet here, because the heat of the climate hinders the hog's-lard from having the consistence necessary for an ointment.

The method I have described, and the Time mentioned, are only proper for those who come to be taken care of immediately after being bit: For, when two or three weeks have passed after the bite, it is evident, we must increase the dose of the medicines, and continue the use of them for a longer time; because the disease has taken deeper root. It is not necessary to observe, that the dose must be lessened to children in proportion to their age. For them; I cause small quantities of the ointment to be rubbed in every day for 15 days, and purge them once in three days with syrup of rhubarb.

I have remarked, that children and young people are, in general, more susceptible of the venom of this disease than those of an advanced age.

As to regimen, I forbid my patients the use of things tart or acid, and all crude meats, or such as are hard to digest. For the rest, I give them entire liberty to eat what they please. Bathing in the sea has hitherto been looked upon as an infallible preservative against the rabies. The experience which I have had of it in all those patients who were not treated according to my new method, has proved to me the falsity of that opinion. They bathed themselves every day in the sea, but to no purpose: Not one of them survived the bite longer than 30 or 33 days. I do not, however, disapprove of these bathings where they serve to quiet the minds of the patients: Besides, the Indians usually bathe themselves every day. We are situated here on the sea-shore, and it is a matter of indifference whether a few waves of sea-water pass over their bodies, or they wash themselves in a pond. In this hot country there is no danger of an obstructed perspiration or pluries. If I were at a greater distance from the sea-coast, and in a cold country, I would have nothing to do with such sort of remedies, which I look upon as entirely useless in the cure of this disease.

After which he gives the case of two women that were bit by a boy, their relation, about five hours before he died raving mad of this distemper, one of whom was about 60 years old, and the other 30, as

follows. To relieve the women, to whom this misfortune had happened; I ordered some of the mercurial ointment to be rubbed into each of their arms that had been bit. The eldest of the two, who as she was bitten first, ran the greatest risk, was very careful to come every day for my medicines after having bathed herself in the sea. I treated her in the manner before-mentioned. She was purged the first and twelfth day with a drachm of the mercurial pills: In the interval she took daily a small mercurial bolus, and had every day too a drachm of the mercurial ointment rubbed into the bitten arm. This woman had three or four stools a day, and during the whole time of the cure I observed no other sensible effect of the medicines. She had a good appetite, was usually employed in her domestic affairs, had not the least appearance of a salivation; and has always enjoyed good health for the two years and a half since this accident happened. It was not

so with the other woman who was bit. She came to me the two first days, but did not return after for three or four days. I sent for her, and upbraided her with it. I acquainted her with the danger which threatened her, if she left off using the medicines. She submitted to a third unction, then left off coming; contenting herself with going to bathe in the sea twice a day, for 15 or 20 Days. She now thought herself free from danger by her bathings, because she had been well enough in health to the seventh of May, at night, which was the 39th day from the bite: But she then began to feel a heavy pain in her head, as she informed me by message. I sent her half a drachm

of ointment to make a slight unction upon the arm that had been bit, desiring she would come to me next morning. She came after having bathed in the sea. She owned she was much afraid she was infected with the same disease as the boy who had bit her. I endeavoured to inspire her with confidence, tho' I considered the pain of her head as a symptom of a approaching madness. It is true that 39 days is the usual time before the Rabies commonly shews itself, but the delay nine days might be occasioned by the unctions she made use of at the beginning. Be that as it will, I made her take a drachm of mercurial pills. She vomited twice, and was purged nine or ten times.

Next day, having bathed herself well in the sea, (for she had such a fancy for bathing, that I let her use it as much as she pleased) she came, and told me, notwithstanding her being well purged she was not relieved of the pain and

vines in her head: That her head was become insensible, and like a piece of wood (these were her own words). She added, that she had pains in her neck, breast, belly, and particularly all down her back. I gave her a laxative mercurial bolus, and ordered three drachms of the ointment to be rubbed into her back, and the arm which had been bit. The day following, May 10, I repeated both those. A cup of water, which I made them present to her, raised her stomach, and made her draw back: Nevertheless, by my persuasion, she overcame her reluctance, and drank a little of it, and threw it up again by vomit. The Hydrophobia characterised the disease too plainly to doubt it is being the true rabies. It is usual for those who have this last symptom to die the same day, or the day following; which I have learned from frequent experience. The business most pressing, was to procure the sacraments to be administered to her. After this, without despairing of a cure, I caused to be rubbed in, at night, three drachms of mercurial ointment over her whole body. Next morning it was repeated: At this time the patient kept herself in a corner of the chamber, and would neither eat or drink. Under these circumstances a salivation began, which I looked on as a favourable omen. I repeated the unction again at night, with three drachms of ointment: In the night-time she salivated much, and next day found her head considerably relieved. Two slight unctions, which were afterwards made with two drachms of ointment each time, kept up plentiful salivation all that day. The day following, which was Sunday, May 13, she found herself so well, that she went to bathe in the sea: She came home to hear mass, and to ask medicines of the priest. The sight of her, and the change in her condition, surprised me agreeably. I had the curiosity to try if the Hydrophobia was gone: She drank, tho', indeed with much difficulty, half a cup of water. I again repeated the unctions, (which made them slighter) morning and evening, for two days longer. The second day, at night, there came on a mercurial purging. I was not in the least alarmed at it: I strengthened the patient inwardly with a little confectio Hyacinth. The salivation, purging, and dysentery continued until next day: I, not observing any further signs of recovery, and the Hydrophobia being quite gone, I gave her an ounce of Catholicon, mixed with a double quantity of rhubarb, which purged her gently, and stopped the dysentery and purging, occasioned by the

mercury. At night she took a dose of Diacordium, and next day repeated the same remedies morning and evening. Lastly, by means of an astringent gargle, I fastened the patient's teeth, which had been a little loosened, and she did not lose one of them. The cure was, in this manner, happily completed. She is now in perfect health.

A State of the Chief political Contests that have happened this Year amongst us, taken from some of the Pamphlets lately published. Continued from p. 572.

TO this the author of the fourth Letter replies, That ministers in England know, that the p——t may require the papers of their transactions to be laid before them; wherefore the face of a negotiation is made, by memorials and orders to ambassadors, to represent something very different from the secret springs and secret manner of accomplishing the business, as he has reason to believe was done in negotiating this very affair. First, Because tho' these men had been in prison almost two years from their first captivity, and tho' remonstrances had been repeatedly made on that head from America, to the m——r in England, no notice had been taken of the imprisonment of our British subjects to the court of France by that of England. Secondly, Because tho' lord Albemarle had the letter from these men, giving an account of their imprisonment in the month of November, he never made any application for their being released till the beginning of March. Thirdly, Because no satisfaction was ever made for the insult, nor the prisoners effects ever restored or paid for, tho' no hostilities against France were committed for two years after these men were released. And Fourthly, Because the French court in their memorial of justification expressly say, that lord Albemarle solicited the release of these men without any complaint as to the cause of their imprisonment; and upon their being released, returned thanks to the marine minister of France, as for a personal favour done to himself; which memorial, tho' delivered to all the courts, and published in all the countries of Europe, has never been answered by our m——rs. From all which the author concludes, that the release of these men was in reality requested as a favour, and not demanded as a right.

To what has been said upon this subject by these two champions, we shall add a piece of history lately given us by Dr. Douglass, in his *Summary, historical and political,*

political, of our Settlements in America, as follows.

There is a track of valuable land west southerly from Pennsylvania & Pennsylvania, in the grant, extends five degrees W. from Delaware river, and takes a considerable share of lake Erie, and within which bounds, since the late peace, the French have erected a fortification with a view of claiming that country, as formerly they built a fort at Crown-point, to fix a claim to the country of lake Champlain. Our Indian traders inform us, that below lake Erie, upon the river Ohio, called by the French La Belle Riviere, and the great river Ouabache, which jointly fall into the grand river of Mississippi, are the most valuable lands in all America, and extend 300 to 600 miles in a level rich soil. Luckily for us, the French, last war, not being capable of supplying the Indians of these rivers with goods sufficient, these Indians dealt with our traders, and a number of them came to Philadelphia to treat with the English; hitherto they have faithfully observed their new alliance: These Indians are called the Twitchetwheels, a large nation, much superior in numbers to all our Six Nations, and independent of them. This gave the government of Canada much uneasiness, that so considerable a body of Indians with their territory, trade, and inlet into the Mississippi, should be lost from them; accordingly the governor of Canada in the autumn 1750, wrote to the governors of New-York and Pennsylvania, acquainting them, that our Indian traders had incroached so far on their territories by trading with their Indians, that if they did not desist, he should be obliged to apprehend them, wherever they should be found within these bounds; accordingly in the spring 1751, some French parties with their Indians, seized three of our traders, and confined them in Montreal or Quebec: The Twitchetwheels, our late allies, resented this, and immediately rendezvoused to the number of 500 or 600, and scoured the woods till they found three French traders, and delivered them up to the government of Pennsylvania. Here the matter rests, and waits for an accommodation betwixt our governor and the French governor, as to exchange of prisoners; and as to the main point of the question, in such cases the French never cede till drubbed into it by a war, and confirmed by a subsequent peace. However, it is probable, that in a few years our settlements, if well attended to, will be carried thither, if with the protection of the Indians of that nation, they are countenanced by our go-

vernments. With this view the governor of Pennsylvania is labouring with the assembly to have some place of strength, security, or retreat for our Indian traders, under the name of a trading or truck-house; the Indians have given their consent to this scheme, which they never granted to the French; it will be a difficult matter to persuade a quaker assembly into any thing, where a military strength or security is implied.

We may observe, that some part of these Indian lands W. southerly of Pennsylvania, to the quantity of 600,000 acres, have, a year or two ago, been granted by the crown to a company of gentlemen in Virginia, free of quit-rent for twenty-one years; in the prayer of their petition, they propose the settling and cultivating the same, as well as to carry on trade with the Indians. The whole of this affair is now represented at home to the ministry, by the governor of Pennsylvania.

As to the grant mentioned in this piece of history, it was made to several gentlemen in London as well as Virginia, at the head of whom was an eminent quaker of this city; and this has likewise occasioned a contest between our two champions; but as their chief difference is only in their manner of stating the fact, we have no occasion to take any further notice of it than by observing, that as the fact is stated by the advocate for the ministry, the grant to the company, called the Ohio Company, seems to have been defeated by our governor of Virginia's having made grants to private persons, which interfere with the grant to the company, and by claims set up by our colony of Pennsylvania with regard to limits.

The author of the fourth Letter having, in that and some of his former, raised several objections to the method taken for intercepting the French squadrons that sailed from, and returned to Brest in 1755, his antagonist, after remarking, that in all very distant expeditions, the commander in chief is, and must be intrusted with a discretionary power to chuse and vary his stations, and that whenever an administration makes use of means duly proportioned to the end proposed, and chuses for obtaining such end, men of acknowledged abilities in their profession, fully instructed and empowered to act, they have done their duty, answers as follows: "If our vice-admiral could not intercept the whole French fleet, either in its passage to North-America, or in its return to Europe. Is the Atlantick no wider than a

channel between Dover and Calais? Are there no storms to vex, no dark nights, no excessive and continuing fogs to obscure that immense ocean, and to render the taking, or even seeing an enemy's ships, impossible? But they did not all escape his vigilance. Both squadrons saw and fell in with each other more than once on the American coast; tho' the fogs, so frequent and thick in that latitude, separated them before they could come near enough to engage. One part, however, he came up with, and took two ships, the *Aloide* and the *Lys*, of 64 guns each, the latter having on board four companies of the queen's regiment, four of the regiment of Languedoc; and, divided betwixt both, about seven thousand six hundred pounds sterling, for the payment of the troops.

Mr. Boscawen was joined, on the 21st of June, by rear-admiral Holburne. The same day he advanced within a mile of Louisbourg harbour, and seeing there four large ships and two frigates, he knew that Monsieur du Perrier had outailed him, and was safe in port. He then proceeded to his rendezvous, being the best adapted for preventing the squadron, under Monsieur de la Motte, from getting into the Gulph of St. Lawrence; tho' this too, under cover of fogs and by hard gales of wind, had the good fortune to arrive at the place of its destination. The ships, under Mr. Boscawen's command, becoming now very sickly, he went to Halifax, there to send on shore and refresh the sailors that were no longer fit for service: And he left rear-admiral Holburne, with five or six ships, cruising off Louisbourg. But the same distempers began to discover themselves, and to spread amongst this part of our fleet likewise; Mr. Holburne burying no less than two hundred men out of his own ship; and, in the whole squadron, we lost upwards of two thousand. This was owing to the severity of the weather at their first coming upon the coast, and to the pernicious humidity of the fogs, which commonly inflames and renders mortal the fever attending seamen, at the first sitting out of fleet.

That part of the French squadron, which had gone to Québec, escaped back to Europe in the month of September, thro' the Streight of Belleisle. By this it is to be understood the channel, which separates Newfoundland from the continent of America, running north-east and south-west; an unfrequented and very hazardous navigation, which had never before been attempted by any fleet or squadron of ships. Whilst Mr. Boscawen was at Halifax, Mr. Boscawen, Appendix, 1756.

Holburne continued cruising before Louisbourg, the strong gales of wind at the fall of the year, often drove him many leagues to leeward, which gave the French an opportunity of coming out as they did. On the 20th of September he came up with three of their ships, one of which separated from the rest and was chased, tho' she could not be overtaken by the *Centurion* and *Litchfield*. The *Edinburgh*, *Dunkirk*, and *Norwich*, pursued the other two, and the *Dunkirk* came near them, but directly to windward; so that, as there was no prospect of assistance from the rest, she was called off by the admiral. The other ship that had been left at Louisbourg, I mean the *Esperance* of 74 guns, was taken in her return to Brest by some of those under the command of rear-admiral West.

To the first of the above remarks the other replies thus: "Now, Sir, no admiral is ever intrusted with discretionary power to chuse his stations, or to vary them, but as he receives intelligence from the Admiralty. All orders are given to cruize between two specified latitudes and two longitudes, as near as they can observe the latter; or so many leagues to eastward, westward, or some other bearing from a cape of land or sea coast; and no indulgence is ever given to depart from the extremes of this station, but on absolute necessity. Thus there is no distinction to be made between general and particular orders, and all the discretionary part given to the admiral is the choice between the extremes. And in this manner the orders were given to Mr. Boscawen and to Mr. Hawke; and therefore you cannot avail yourself of this evasive falsehood to defend the m—r: For unless you can prove, that either of these gentlemen have exceeded the limits given them in their orders, the whole charge still rests on the m—e m—r, who only has discretionary power, with which the present head of the A—y is remarkably endowed, to chuse their stations, and who is supposed best to understand in what manner the service commanders are sent upon is to be accomplished."

And to the second remark he replies thus: "Tell me, was Mr. Braddock acknowledged to possess abilities for a general, who had never commanded at any one place; or, as I have been informed, seen any one action? Was Mr. S—y, bred to the law, a proper person to be put at the head of an army? Here, at least, the m—r failed in his choice of men; you shall see how he did in means, immediately."

A little after which he goes on as follows:

lows: "Had the ocean been as wide as the universe, it would have been of no effect to prevent their being taken, is evident from your own account: Because you say, 'the two fleets saw and fell in with each other more than once.' That storms did not vex our fleet, or prevent theirs from being seen, you and the account from the admiral confirm, who mentions nothing of that nature; and the nights in that part of the world are so short at that time of the year, that no fleet can sail thro' another, between sunset and sun-rising, so as to be out of sight, or out of reach of it in the morning. Their escape is to be placed to that account, to which the admiral ascribes it, 'the fog prevented him.' A fog continuing a month, perhaps two, as effectually concealing ships as the darkest night: These fogs in that part of the world are not uncertain meteors, which come and go at no settled time, as in this island; but as regular in those months in which the French fleet pass those parts, as the monsoons or trade winds in other latitudes; and as well known so to be by all seamen who understand the nature of their profession. Why then was our fleet sent to meet that of the enemy in those seas? Was it thro' ignorance, or design in the m——e m——r? Is this becoming the knowledge or integrity which ought to reside in the head of the A——y? Is there a defence for this behaviour concealed amongst your warrantable, just, and reasonable instructions? And here I cannot avoid remarking your design of saying what has been already confuted in relation to the orders given by the A——y to the commanding officers; it was visibly to remove the blame of chusing this mistaken station from the m——e m——r, and to lay it on the admiral, to save the guilty by accusing the innocent. Is this an action becoming the man, who sets out with saying, *he has no Cause to serve but that of Truth and his Country*?

After this, you give an account of taking two French ships, and say nothing of losing one of our own; of taking eight companies of French soldiers, and seven thousand six hundred pounds sterling of their money. And then instance a second Proof of the wrong destination of this fleet, by the fogs saving Monsieur de la Mothe in his going into the Gulph of St. Lawrence; after which you add, that we buried upwards of two thousand sailors in this well appointed cruise; you now tells us, that the French Squadron escaped Mr. Holbourne thro' the Streights of Belleisle, an unfrequented and hazardous navigation, which had never before been attempted by any fleet or Squadron of

ships: But had it not by single ships? Now let me suppose you saw another reason as clear-headed as yourself, pass thro' a door, would not you conclude, that twenty such clever fellows might pass the same way one after another? The m——e m——r ought to have known, in consequence of the duty of his high commission, that single ships of war had past that way; and he ought to have had understanding enough also to have inferred, that twenty might have done it for the same reason. For ships, tho' in a Squadron, are not obliged to sail a-breast. But however, tho' their ships escaped Mr. Holbourne, you gave us great comfort in assuring us he paid them going in another way; he chased *one* that could not be overtaken; and the Edinburgh, Dunkirk, and Norwich, pursued two others, which were not to be overtaken. Indeed, you say, "the Dunkirk came near them, but directly to windward;" which was to windward, the Dunkirk, or the French, for you do not determine? If the Dunkirk, then, had she continued the pursuit with the two others, probably the French had been taken by sailing before the wind; and if they had been pursued and overtaken already by turning to windward, in either case, why were they called off by the admiral? If this story be true, I am afraid you have brought Mr. Holbourne into a more criminal behaviour than Mr. Byng has been reported to be; because I do not see how you will clear the admiral's conduct in calling off *three English* men of war from engaging with *two French*, when they were so near as to be all in sight of each other; and the English had overrunned the French in the chase. Are not three English ships of war a match for two French? I hope you will reason the same in the case of Mr. Byng; as to be sure *this* is said for the sake of truth, and not serving any cause but that of your Country. The French attempts then, were not frustrated by this Expedition; and now the whole advantage reaped from this expensive equipment, when it comes to be summed up together, was taking two French ships and losing one of our own; taking a thousand Frenchmen Prisoners, and burying near three thousand Englishmen, taking seven thousand six hundred pounds of French money, and spending, perhaps, half a million of this nation's; chasing three French men of war, and taking *none* of them. Ample satisfaction for an expensive expedition, and a thorough justification of the m——r.

As to the disappointment which a Squadron met with, that was sent out

July 1755, under Sir Edward Hawke, and the invectives which have been thrown out on that head, the advocate for the ministry answers thus :

" The design in sending out this squadron was not only to endeavour the intercepting of Du Guay's, but those likewise of La Motte and Salvert, in case they should escape our fleet in North-America. Du Guay having gone to Lisbon and Cadiz, where he wasted much time, rendered the conjecture extremely probable, that he was to join those other squadrons in their return, at some fixed rendezvous, and by that means secure their safe entry into the ports of France. It was therefore judged prudent to send out a squadron sufficient to intercept them in case of their junction ; and it was left to the discretion of the admiral to keep in such station as would most effectually prevent their getting into harbour ; unless, from any intelligence he might receive, he should find it necessary to proceed to the southward, as a more probable station to meet them. But Du Guay, on coming back, kept out in the ocean, much to the westward of Cape Finisterre, till he came into the latitude of Brest. There he continued cruising till the wind was fair, and gave him an opportunity of running down the latitude directly into port ; by which he escaped the vigilance of our squadron, then crossing the bay of Biscay : And the ships from North-America returning by themselves, one was taken ; another, of greatly superior force, engaged by one of our cruising frigates ; and a third escaped, by our ship that chased carrying away her topmast."

To which the author of the Fourth Letter replies as follows :

" You say, Du Guay went from Lisbon to Cadiz in order to join La Motte and Salvert ; that is, he did as you have done in this defence, he went entirely out of his way. Louisbourg lies about the latitude of 46, Brest of 48, the course from Louisbourg then from this last named city is east a little northerly ; Du Guay at Lisbon, about the latitude 39, 116 leagues distant from the course to Brest from Louisbourg, not being sufficiently out of the way, however sails to Cadiz, which is more than 20 leagues farther out of the road in latitude, and almost as much in longitude, with design to meet La Motte and Salvert : Was there ever a man who pretended to write upon naval expeditions so ignorant of the map ? But then to mend this matter, and justify your m—e m—r, you say, Mr. Hawke was destined to cruise where he did to intercept them all ; and if you speak this from au-

thentic accounts also, you have proved your m—r even more ignorant than he was conceived to be before, a thing which most people thought impossible ; because Mr. Hawke being stationed off Cape Finisterre, about the latitude 43, was five degrees, that is, reckoning only 60 miles to a degree, 100 leagues south of the course from Louisbourg to Brest ; if then the m—e m—r had suggested a rendezvous of Du Guay and the Louisbourg squadrons, and therefore stationed Mr. Hawke off the cape, does he imagine that Du Guay, who must know of Hawke's station, would not have informed those of it whom he was appointed to meet, and have avoided, as he did alone, that fleet under Mr. Hawke ? You are excellent in the science of defence. Have not you justified this station of Mr. Hawke to admiration, by this new light you have thrown upon it ? How reasonable it is to admire both the m—e m—r and yourself, the more one is let into the knowledge of you. But I ask pardon for omitting to take notice that one ship of the Canada squadron was taken (the Irish way) by being not taken at all, for she sunk ; another of greatly superior force was engaged by one of our cruising frigates, the Frenchman was finely paid going I warrant you ; and a third escaped by our ship that chased carrying away her topmast ; and you might have added, so did all the rest by the wrong station of our fleet by the m—e m—r, and not by Mr. Hawke ; this would have made a round account of it. Now, pray who knows most of what he has been talking, you in this letter, or I in the fourth to the people of England ?"

The advocate for the ministry then comes to consider what has been said about our Mediterranean squadron under admiral Byng, and from a state of our navy during the winter 1755 and 1756, he endeavours to shew, that it was not possible for us to send out that squadron sooner, or to increase it, especially as we were then threatened with an invasion. But as both the answer and reply upon this head depend upon facts which, we believe, no reader will take upon the credit of any pamphlet, we shall not trouble our readers with any part of either.

Our advocate at last comes to consider the sea-fight between admiral Byng and the French, and after declaring, that whoever puts himself upon his country, ought to have a fair and equal trial, he does what he can to prevent the admiral's having such a trial, by giving such an account of his behaviour during the engagement, as must induce every man who be-

believes it to condemn him. As we do not think that this is either fair or just, we hope our readers will excuse our not giving them any thing that has been said upon this head, until we can give them an authentick account of the trial itself.

But as this advocate concludes with a justification of those who omitted several parts of the letter from the admiral, which they caused to be published in the Gazette; we shall give some extracts of what has been said upon that head. In our Magazine for June last, p. 263, we gave the admiral's letter as published in the Gazette, and in our Magazine for October last, p. 483, we gave those parts or words of the letter which had been omitted to be inserted, together with some other letters from the admiral; and we shall now observe, that the little pamphlet, by which these mutilations and letters were communicated to the publick, opened with this very proper and well expressed introduction, as follows:

Dear Sir,

"In obedience to your request, I take this opportunity of communicating to you, what I have been able to collect concerning the affair of Mr. Byng, since your departure from London; and which I do the more chearfully, as I perceive by your letter, you are one of those, who think, no Englishman ought to be convicted, unheard; or executed, unconvicted; and that every attempt to spirit up popular prejudice against the accused, previous to a legal determination, is not only a breach of common humanity, but a violation of the law of the land, which supposes every man innocent, till by a judicial enquiry he is found to be otherwise. Had our countrymen been more generally actuated by these just and humane sentiments, what reams of paper had remained unpolluted!—What piles of fuel unconsumed, and been much more usefully applied, than in the premature disgrace of a man, who, for ought we know to the contrary, may be destined rather a martyr to private policy, than a victim to public justice!"

Upon the effects of any fatal mismanagement, you are sensible, it is no unusual state-trick, for those in power, to devote some sacrifice (however innocent) to the popular resentment, and thus, by a sort of political *leger-main*, divert the publick attention from a real to an ideal offender: How successfully this ministerial *decoy-pigeon* has in former days been played off, history abundantly evinces; nor is it impossible, but our future annals may afford an instance of a FLETCHER's being doomed to expiate the errors of a

and an ADMIRAL made a scape-goat, to bear away the offences of a . . .

And its conclusion was equally proper, and equally well expressed thus:

"Tho' the length of this letter may already prove, how much I am inclined to satisfy your curiosity, I should still

proceed to communicate some farther anecdotes of this important affair, and convince you, that dissingenuity is the least injury that has been offered the admiral on this occasion; but as this must necessarily include facts, essential to his future defence, honour and justice forbid a present discovery of them; and as they have been intrusted to me under the seal of se-

crecy, I am persuaded I shall not forfeit your esteem, for not suffering even our friendship to extort them from me; yet, thus far I may venture to hint, that, when you shall view this exploded SEA-PIRCE in its original purity, you will find it very different from those fallacious copies, which have been palmed upon the

publick, by some prostitute pencils, as genuine.—You will find there no dastardly timidity in the commander, no dissatisfaction among the officers at his conduct; you will see the different divisions mutually assisting each other to the utmost of their power;—a fleet, bravely repulsing an enemy of much greater force, and obliging them to seek for safety, in the advantage of a superior speed; in short, you will see the British flag (under the most disadvantageous circumstances, even from its first setting out) performing all that conduct and courage could effect, and then, obliged in prudence, to wait for those reinforcements, which alone could insure its security, and render its future opposition of any avail.—This, I

presume, would afford you a very sensible pleasure, not from any private or partial respect to Mr. Byng, but from the satisfaction to find, that whatever loss or dishonour the nation may have sustained from this unfortunate affair, it is not owing at least to any deficiency of naval spirit, on which the wealth and glory of this kingdom so essentially depend.—But to conclude.

Notwithstanding the present din of defamation, and sanguinary calls for vengeance, I need not warn a person of your ingenuity, to suspend your sentence till, upon a fair and candid trial, the admiral shall be found (what at present I have great reason to believe him very invidiously misrepresented to be) a son unworthy of his father,—a native unworthy of his country,—and an officer unworthy of his command."

Very

Very soon after the publication of this pamphlet, another upon the same side of the question appeared, which was entitled, *An Appeal to the People, &c.* The author of this pamphlet entered minutely into a comparison between the strength of the French Squadron and that under admiral Byng; but as this depends upon facts, which cannot be proved until the admiral be brought upon his trial, we shall till then defer any account of them; and give only what this author suggests to have been the reasons for the mutilations of the admiral's letter. As to the first, which was a very large one, he says, that care was taken to omit this part of the admiral's letter with a design, 1st. to prevent all knowledge or inquiry about the different force of the two fleets, to keep our belief of superiority on the English side, and to delude us to conclude, from the equality of the number, that Mr. Byng was extremely delinquent in not vanquishing the French Squadron; and, adly. To prevent its being known here, that if it had been possible for the admiral to send a reinforcement into Fort St. Philip's, he had no men on board to spare for that purpose. This author then mentions the omission of the word *unfortunately*, which was not taken notice of by the letter-writer; for in Mr. Byng's letter he says, "The Intrepid, *unfortunately* in the very beginning, had his fore-topmast shot away." But his letter, as published in the Gazette, leaves out the word *unfortunately*, to prevent its being thought that this was an extraordinary misfortune, which might alleviate the odium designed to be thrown on the admiral.

The second mutilation or omission mentioned by the letter-writer, this author says, was designed to prevent any man's excusing the admiral for not engaging a second time; and to conceal from the publick that this Squadron was sent out without an hospital ship, &c.

The third, he says, was designed to make people believe, that the council of war was called to consider the situation or condition of the fleet, in order to render their opinion or resolution ridiculous; as by the same omission the superiority of the French fleet, and the many advantages they had over ours were kept concealed from every reader of the Gazette.

The fourth and fifth, he says, were designed to prevent any man's thinking that the admiral had the courage to engage the second time, or that he stood in need of a reinforcement for that purpose. And as to the word *cover*, we have already, in our Mag. for October, given the supposed reason for omitting it.

We shall now give what the advocate for the ministry says in excuse for these omissions.

"A letter of a very extraordinary tendency having lately appeared, I think myself obliged to make some few remarks upon it. Not for any thing material it contains; not an account of the seditious industry with which it has been dispersed into every quarter of this great city, and circulated thro' every province of the kingdom; but because the admiral has made himself a party and an accomplice to it, by furnishing the writer with letters and papers, which he alone could furnish. Had this libel tended to his own vindication only, without charging on other people a guilt of the most flagitious nature, he should have enjoyed his whole benefit of clergy from it, without any censure or even notice on my part. But this anonymous advocate more than insinuates, than one or two ministers at least have devoted his client, as the scape-goat of their incapacity and iniquity; and that a dark design is formed to murder him, merely to screen themselves. Would it be too much, to demand some little proof of so high a charge? Of a crime so enormous? But, if he has produced none, not the smallest, neither from the letters themselves, nor from his comments on them, he stands already convicted of the guilt he imputes to others, as a stabber of reputations in the dark: And to men, sensible to good fame, such an assassination is worse than the loss of life itself. Or will he justify himself by saying, as Italian braves do, that it is his trade, and he must live by it: He is sure, besides, that Mr. Byng's character would have stood fairer in the publick eye, had his letter from the Mediterranean been at first, published entire. Tho' I heartily wish it had, and am pleased it is so now: I yet differ totally in opinion from him, of its utility towards creating, in one man of unprejudiced sense, the least better opinion of the admiral's understanding, as a writer, or of his behaviour, as a commander. Some few strictures on the added parts will be sufficient proof of what I now say.

After seven or eight pages of mere common-place invective, he proceeds to quote the first passage omitted in the Gazette. Now I ask, whether this part of his client's letter—when I say client, I do not mean it in the legal sense—can be of the least advantage to his character? The contrary appears to me most evident. We find him already—that is before the engagement—in despair of being able to do any thing towards the relief of Mi-

perca.—“Every one was of opinion we could be of no use to general Blakeney, as by all accounts no place was secured for a landing.” Is this the language of courage? Besides, we know since, that Mr. Boyd went out, in an open boat about this very time, in search of him; and returned to the castle without harm or interruption. And if he had then totally forgot, *other irreproachable witnesses still remember, the conversation of colonel Kane held with him formerly about the Sally port, and on the very spot where it stands—* as a place of sure communication, thro’ which not only intelligence but succours might be sent into the fort, even when it should be actually besieged.

Page 10th, he says, “the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance, were much damaged in their masts, so that they were endangered of not being able to secure their masts.” Now, the omission of this passage seems no way injurious to Mr. Byng; for, whatever it may be at sea, it is not English at land. He goes on, “the squadron in general were very sickly, many killed and wounded, and no where to put a third of *their number*, if I made an hospital of the forty gun ship.” What can he possibly mean? Was an hospital ship wanted for the killed? Or even for the wounded? Or does an admiral put the sick of his squadron into an hospital ship, unless, which is not pretended, there should be some epidemical and contagious distemper, the small-pox or fever for instance, spread amongst them? Does there appear any malice to Mr. Byng, in the omission of these particulars? And was the sickly condition of our fleet, supposing his account to be true, a secret fit to be trusted at that time, with our domestick and foreign enemies.

In the next paragraph of the same page, he goes on to say, “he would make sure of protecting Gibraltar, since it was found impracticable either to succour or relieve Minorca.” How could he possibly tell? He had recalled the Phoenix, and Chesterfield, before they could get quite so near the harbour as to make sure what batteries or guns might be placed to prevent our having any communication with the castle. Then he knew nothing of its being either practicable or impracticable to succour the castle; for he never made a second attempt, not even to send in a letter! And the garrison of Fort St. Philip’s never knew that he engaged the French at all, till they were informed of it forty days afterwards by the French themselves: His advocate goes on to quote more.—“For tho’ we may justly claim the victory.” This victory then was gained by five ships only; the other six of his

own squadron not having been suffered to engage, till two of them broke away to keep her from being either sunk or taken. One cannot recal this scene without feeling some emotions of honest indignation. Had he beat the French, had he given the whole British squadron a chance for doing it, Minorca had still been ours; and he had brought back to England a marshal of France, with his army, our prisoners.”

Some Account of THEODORE I. late King of CORSICA.

THE family of Newhoff have long been free barons of the county de la Marche. The late Theodore Anthony Newhoff, was born at Metz in 1696, being the son of Adolphus, baron Newhoff: He had a sister married to the count de Trevoux, and he was educated in the family of Madame the dutchess of Orleans. After a great variety of adventures in most parts of Europe, where he distinguished himself by his genius for intrigue, in political affairs; he became secretary to the famous Swedish Baron, Goertz, at the Hague, and, after his unfortunate catastrophe, was successively employed, in the most secret commissions, by the duke de Ripperda, cardinal Alberoni, and by count Zinzendorf the imperial minister. In 1733, after certain stipulations between him and the chiefs of the Corsican malecontents, at Leghorn, he agreed to become their king, and, arriving in that island with the assistance of a large quantity of military stores, on March 15, 1736, he was elected their monarch, in a general diet, and crowned April 15, 1736, instituting at his coronation, a new order of knighthood, called the order of the Redemption, of which he named himself grand master. At the latter end of 1737, after having had many successful conflicts with the Genoese, he left Corsica, in order to stickle with certain powers of Europe for assistance; but was unfortunately arrested in Holland for a debt of 5000 florins. Getting clear of this impediment, he was sent with supplies by a court in the alliance against the French, who then had possession of Corsica, at the breaking out of the late war, and arrived there in January 1742. Not being, however, properly supported, he has obliged again to leave his faithful subjects, since which he has been a wanderer in most parts of Europe, and, soon after his arrival in England, was arrested, and detained, some years, a prisoner in the king’s bench and fleet prisons, till released by the late act of insolvency. Tho’ thus, legally, in durance, in this land of liberty, many

sums of money were raised for him by the subscriptions, and benefactions of illustrious, humane, and publick-spirited individuals, which served to soften the latter moments of this subject of the sport and caprice of fortune. (See p. 612.)

Further Enquiry into the Conduct of G—SH—Y, continued from p. 602.

THAT the publick may understand how far the general was concerned in the preservation of Oswego, a short journal of the affairs there will be of service.

Capt. King, now among the happy, who to a perfect humanity and honesty, which were natural to him, had added the accomplishments of a good officer, commanded a garrison of 100 men at Oswego, in the beginning of the summer. There were no works then but the old fort, which mounted 8 four pounders, and was incapable of defence, by reason of its being commanded by high ground right across a narrow river, which had all the wood standing upon it, and not one of our forces. In this state was the garrison when,

May 24. Thirty French battoes past by in fight.

May 26, Eleven more.

As these battoes commonly contain each 15 or 16 men, we may reasonably suppose the forces exceeded six hundred. But what might have passed by in the night could not be known. This force, with a single mortar, would have easily taken Oswego, had they made the attempt. But a more interesting object, Ohio, was their pursuit. Let us here ask, What hand had general Sh—y in the preservation of Oswego at this time.

May 27, Capt. Bradstreet, to whose conduct the publick is much indebted, arrived with a command of two companies, some swivel guns, and the first parcel of workmen.

May 29, Eleven more French battoes passed by in fight: But tho' our forces and workmen exceeded 300, we could not venture to attack them, as they were near four miles in the offing, had large batteaux, wherein the soldiers could stand to fire without danger of oversetting; whereas ours, intended for smaller streams, will not hold above six or seven men, and are so ticklish, that an inadvertent motion of one man will upset them. Tho' we were sensible thus early of the unsuitableness of our batteaux for the lake, and that it was impossible for them to bear the weather, that would suit the bigger vessels to sail with, no care was taken to provide larger. Nor would it indeed

have been practicable at Oswego, for want of iron-work, which could not be provided there, because the whole expedition rested on one pair of bellows. If any accident had befallen that, all must have dropt. Smiths they had enough.

June 7, The Boston ship-carpenters arrived, and now workmen and all included, they amounted to 320.

June 28, 1755. The first little schooner was launched, and fitted out. She was of 40 feet keel, and 14 oars, and mounted 12 swivels. This was the first vessel the English had on Lake Ontario.

This was the force at Oswego, the garrison furnished with several months provisions, the opposite hill still unguarded in the beginning of July. When general Sh—y and his forces had not yet reached New-York, in the way to Oswego, advice came by the Indians, that

near 5000 men were gathered at Fort Frontenac, under the command of a gentleman of great distinction, with a view to attack Oswego. Some forces being afterwards discovered behind a point, four miles to the eastward of Oswego, the schooner was sent out to reconnoitre them. They were unable to determine their number; for tho' they discovered but a few tents near the shore, they suspected many more might be in the woods, out of sight, as the Indians assured the

English, that they amounted to 700 men. Tho' nothing could exceed the spirit of capt. Bradstreet, the commanding officer on this occasion, or the alacrity of the soldiers and workmen, which alone saved the place, if we were truly in danger, when the Indian spies came to view our state; yet that gentleman's good sense must be convinced, that had the

number of the enemy amounted to seven hundred, and they had fixed themselves on the opposite side of the hill, across the river, where there was nothing to obstruct them, with only a mortar or two, it would have been impossible to defend the old fort, had a shell or two been thrown into it; or for a man to shew his head in the ship-yard without being shot from behind a sand-bank on the further shore, which the cannon of the fort could not command. The attack was expected about the 15th of July. That it was not attacked we all know. Let us again ask, What hand

had general Sh—y in the preservation of Oswego, who was with all his forces two or three hundred miles off? The forces then present were, by order of general Braddock, sent up by governor De Lancy, and victualled at the expence of the province of New-York. And fortune

nate it was, that the colony provision was there; for so little precaution was taken in getting the king's provisions up, that the forces under general Sh—y, when they arrived there, must have perished, had they not subsisted upon that laid up for these commands under Bradstreet and King. We have since learnt, that this was only a feint of the enemy.

By the fatal 9th of July, general Braddock, after surmounting a thousand difficulties, met his unhappy fate almost under the walls of Fort Du Quesne, when general Sh—y had scarce reached Albany. Were I to use arguments with the publick as some have done, I might represent the passage to Albany more difficult than to Fort Du Quesne, because his excellency general Sh—y was able to go so little way amongst friends, when general Braddock had gone so far amongst enemies. The difference was in the men, the argument will not hold.

The first part of the worthy col. Schuyler's regiment of New-Jersey provincials, arrived at Oswego the 20th of July, and himself with the remainder, and the artillery, some few days after. The water began to be so low in the Mohocks River and Wood Creek, by the delays in getting the artillery to Shenectady in time, that the difficulty in getting them to Oswego, grew daily greater and greater. The G—l's arrival at Oswego was the 17th or 18th of August, and the last of the troops and artillery under col. Mercer, the 31st of the same month.

Sept. 18. A council of war was called, when it was agreed to go to Niagara.— And in consequence of that resolution, the ammunition, and the little provision, &c. were put on board.

— 26. The troops were ordered to embark, but countermanded upon account of bad weather.

— 27. At another council it was resolved not to go against Niagara, it being too late in the season. And it was agreed, that it was necessary to employ as many men as could be spared from duty, to work at building a fort on the hill on the opposite side of the river, barracks, &c. for winter quarters.

Here let me query,

1. What was the reason that general Sh—y was not at Oswego six weeks sooner, according to the time appointed?

2. As he was delayed so long before he came to Oswego, why did he delay a full month longer, before it was determined to go on the expedition?

3. When that resolution was taken, and the vessels ready, why was there a still further delay of eight days, before

the troops were ordered to embark, the very day before that on which they found out, that it was too late in the season for an expedition?

4. And why was no thought taken of erecting any works on the east-side of the river, where they were so much wanted, or of building barracks, till the time that the forces were intended to be otherwise employed?

The command, under capt. Bradstreet, was well supplied with provisions, and they had some months stock in reserve when joined by the other forces. Their store was too inconsiderable to serve so many, without fresh supplies, which reduced the forces afterwards to great straits. It could not be expected, that the supplies could be very regular here, when the soldiers, left to secure the carrying-place at Wood Creek, were obliged to desert it, many of them for want of food.

About the middle of September all the four vessels were ready, viz. A deckt sloop, 8 guns, four pounders, 30 swivels.—A deckt schooner, 8 guns, four pounders, 28 swivels.—An undeckt schooner, 14 swivels, 14 oars.—An undeckt schooner, 12 swivels, 14 oars.—With this armament, and a sufficient number of small battoes, far too little for the lake in calm weather, his excellency prepared, as above-mentioned, as it were in earnest, to attack the enemy. But, alas! the fleet had not twelve days provision on board, and none to be had within two or three hundred miles of the place he intended to attack; and what they had was not sufficient to carry them to the sight of the enemy: Besides, they had not left above three days provisions with the remaining garrison at Oswego. Were the publick to ask, was this feint intended to cause a diversion to friends or enemies? No doubt some people could let us into the secret.

After this, when they had got some little provisions, tho' no way sufficient for a siege in distant parts, where there could come no supplies; and the general made the people believe, that they were to set out the 26th of September; thro' mercy a storm arose, which determined him to unrig, and lay by all thoughts of attacking the enemy. Mercy I seriously esteem it, if the general was in earnest. Had it arose while they were on the lake, or at a distance from Oswego, great part of the soldiers had been inevitably drowned, or have perished with hunger. And a favourable reason for closing the campaign, and returning to the settlements.

—I have already mentioned to whom we are obliged for the proposal of a naval armament at Oswego; and this hint will explain the service it was of. The vessels built there were unrigged and laid up, soon after they were compleated, while a vessel of the French was cruising the lake, and carrying supplies to Niagara; and five others, as the Indians said, as large as ours, were ready to launch at Frontenac: And moreover, the greater part of the time they were fit for service, they were waiting on the embarkation.

The works on the hill, opposite the old fort at Oswego, were not compleated when general Shirley came away; nor were they begun, but a little time before: Whereas had his excellency's forces, detained in the Mohocks country, dissipating as fast almost as they were recruited, been there all the summer, Oswego might indeed have been well fortified, and proper accommodations for the soldiers provided in time.

The _____, &c.

The reader may here observe, that though some people may very compendiously point out what the safety of Oswego was owing to, that there is still reason for differing from them in opinion. But when they come to consider the strokes of time past levelled at major general Johnson, who commanded in chief over the American forces near lake St. Sacrament, when general Sh—y had not six days provisions at Oswego, they will perceive, the preservation of Oswego was truly owing to the happy defeat given by our brave New-England men, September 1755, under that worthy gentleman, the French forces, consisting of regulars, Canadians and Indians, under the experienced baron Dieskau. Had the issue of that battle been otherwise, the communication with Oswego had been inevitably cut off. And therefore, considering how short the provisions were at that time, the garrison, without any attack, must have immediately died for themselves, or have staid there to eat one another.

This was truly saving Oswego, as well Albany, and all the upper parts of the colony of New-York, and the affection of the confederate Indians.

Sir Charles Hardy, the governor of New-York, his care, tho' just arrived from England, was such, that he, on the eve of the action at lake St. Sacrament, immediately repaired to Albany, called the militia, and ordered up such stores were necessary. Such care and diligence could not but meet the desired effect.

Appendix, 1756.

fect, in securing the frontiers, had the French been disposed to renew the attack as was expected, and in preserving the affections of the confederates.

Let us draw a comparison between the happy consequences of this action, and what followed that on the Virginia side. Here reinforcements immediately followed the action, while they were yet uncertain of its being a victory. On the Virginia side, after part of the army was defeated, the remainder, tho' far superior to the enemy in number, was ordered immediately away to Albany, 4 or 500 miles off; when nobody doubted their being able, without any risk, to act on the defensive.

The sudden departure of the army from the frontiers, disabled the Virginians from making use of their militia for some time. In wide-extended thin-settled frontiers, where the enemy skulk about and lye concealed, there is great difference between forming an army and reinforcing one. Had Johnson's army, after the action at lake St. Sacrament, been immediately sent to Virginia, and all the country about Albany left exposed to the French and their Indians; it would not have been possible to have sent, in six months, so many men to that lake, as went in half so many weeks, under the cover of the army that remained there. Let the reader form to himself the consequences that would have followed the sending away all the forces we had on the Albany side, and leaving the Indians and the frontiers exposed after Johnson's action, tho' in our favour; he must imagine, that little less than a massacre of the frontier settlers, and a defection of the Indians, must have followed. The frontiers of Virginia were so exposed, and in far worse circumstances, as the lands amongst the mountains, fit for culture, were only in remote patches, so were the settlements also, and no numerous colonies at hand to fly to their immediate relief, as would have been the case had Albany been exposed."

[Here endeth part of the II^d. chapter of Mr. Evans's Essays, recapitulating some of the many worthy actions done by his excellency general Sh—y during his generalissimoship in the year 1755, even of the military kind. Were I to give myself the trouble, I could recapitulate a numberless list of other such-like heroic deeds performed by Mr. Sh—y, from the time he took upon him the command of the forces in N. America, to that of his being removed on the arrival here of lord Lo-don: But I am not willing to annihilate or destroy that great satisfaction

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When advice reached Oswego of this action, the army was eating the last day's short allowance of 4 oz. of flour, and 2 oz. of pork a man.

tisfaction his excellency must have in the enumeration, or recapitulation of those glorious and heroic deeds himself, (as usual) it having never been known (until the present instance) that his excellency neglected telling the world his adventures in almost all his other expeditions: Witness his long speech in 1754, when he returned from Kennebeck river, and printed in all the papers on the Continent; and his several others from the glorious siege of Louisbourg to the beginning only of the year 55 —]

“ — A chain of difficulties, says Mr. Evans, might be enumerated, the first of which general Braddock experienced in near three weeks waiting for Mr. Sh-l-y at Annapolis, by which the expedition to Ohio was so much retarded, that the enemy had time to send reinforcements of French and Indians; and to improve their works at Fort du-Quefne; to which, in all human probability, that gentleman's unhappy fate was owing. The others were exactly of the same number as the appointments made this summer. (The reader must notice the author writes for 1755.) If any future congresses are to be held or appointments made, difficulties arising from such delays can only be removed by his majesty's removing the cause of them.”

[And his majesty, out of his abundant kindness to us, his children in North-America, as soon as he had timely notice of it, did remove the cause indeed, by being graciously pleased to appoint the earl of Loudon commander in chief of all his forces in America: And did likewise call Mr. S. home, no doubt to account for such his heroic deeds. And I heartily wish, with the representatives of Boston in their address, that gov——r Sh-l-y may meet with grace and favour in his master's eye. And (as the Boston news did last week endeavour to make the world believe he was going home to be exalted) that he may be exalted indeed and double-deed, according as he is found to deserve; more especially should Of-go, one of the most important posts the English ever had (or have) on their frontiers in all N. America, be now in the possession of our common enemy. (See p. 519.) And God grant he may have an easy deliverance out of all his afflictions, and that all the people, especially the inhabitants on our back settlements the ensuing winter, may say, Amen.]

[We have given the above, as a specimen of the way of thinking of people in that part of America.] (See our MAP of the Eastern Part of New-York, &c. p. 416.)

A Description of WOOLWICH, in Kent, with a fine PROSPECT of that Town and his Majesty's Dock-Yard.

WOOLWICH is seven measured and nine computed miles from London, and has been of late years much improved and beautified, and the parish church rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches. The Thames is here near a mile over, at high-water, and salt at the flood; as the channel lies due east and west for above three miles, the tide runs very strong and the river is quite free from shoals and sands, and has seven or eight fathom water; so that the biggest ships may ride in safety even at low water. A guard ship generally rides here in war time. It has a market, weekly, on Friday.

Queen Elizabeth first built her large ships here, there being a greater depth of water and a freer channel than at Deptford. The docks, yards, and all the buildings belonging to them, are encompassed with an high wall, and are exceeding spacious and convenient, and so prodigiously full of timber, plank, masts, pitch, tar, and other naval stores as can scarce be calculated. There is also a large rope-walk where the largest cables are made for our men of war, and on the east side of the town is the gun-park, replete with amazing quantities of cannon for the ships of war, every ship's gun being placed apart; heavy cannon for batteries, and mortars of all sizes: Sometimes 7 or 800 pieces of great ordnance are to be seen there, and near it is the house where the firemen and engineers prepare their fire-works, charge bombs, carcasses and granadoes, for the public service. The royal regiment of artillery does duty at Woolwich.

References to the PLATE.

a Gateway. — b Porter's house. — Builders assistants and surgeons apartments. — d Clerk of the surveys apartment. — e Clock house. — f Builders office. — g Saw and mould lofts. — h North end of the grand storehouse. — i Officers new apartments. — k Cranes. — l Rigging house. — m Boat houses. — n Launching slips. — o Single dock. — p Double dock. — q A gun ship building. — r Dunkirk, 60 guns. — s Essex, 70 guns, repairing. — t Royal George, a first rate, building. — u A gun ship repairing. — w The hulk. — x Seat of — Bowater, Esq; — y The parish church. — z Shooter's-hill.

Account of the ACT to prohibit the Exportation of CORN, &c.

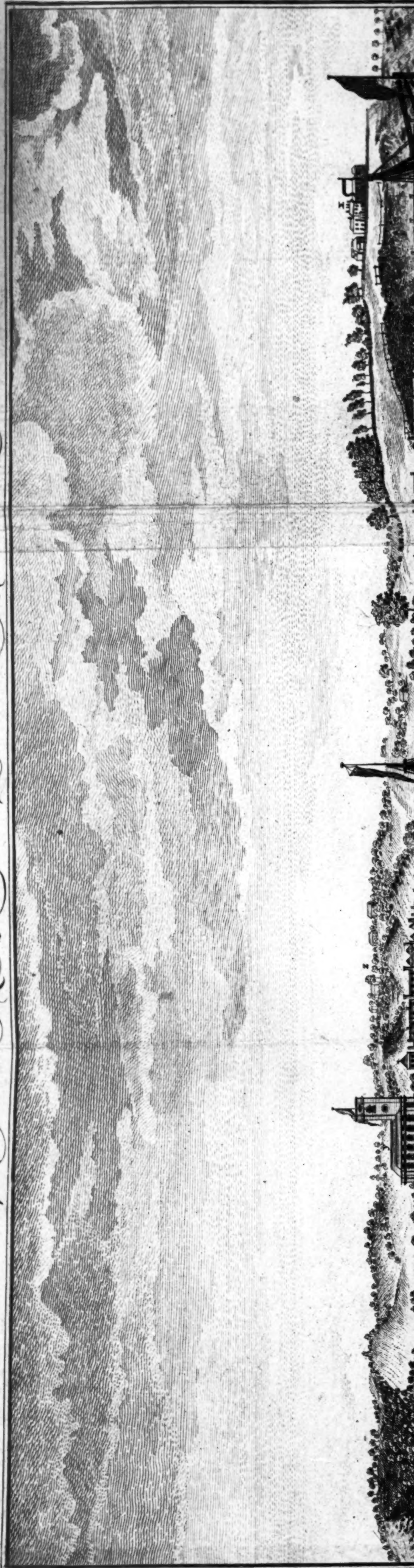
BY this act to prohibit the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, (see p. 610.) none

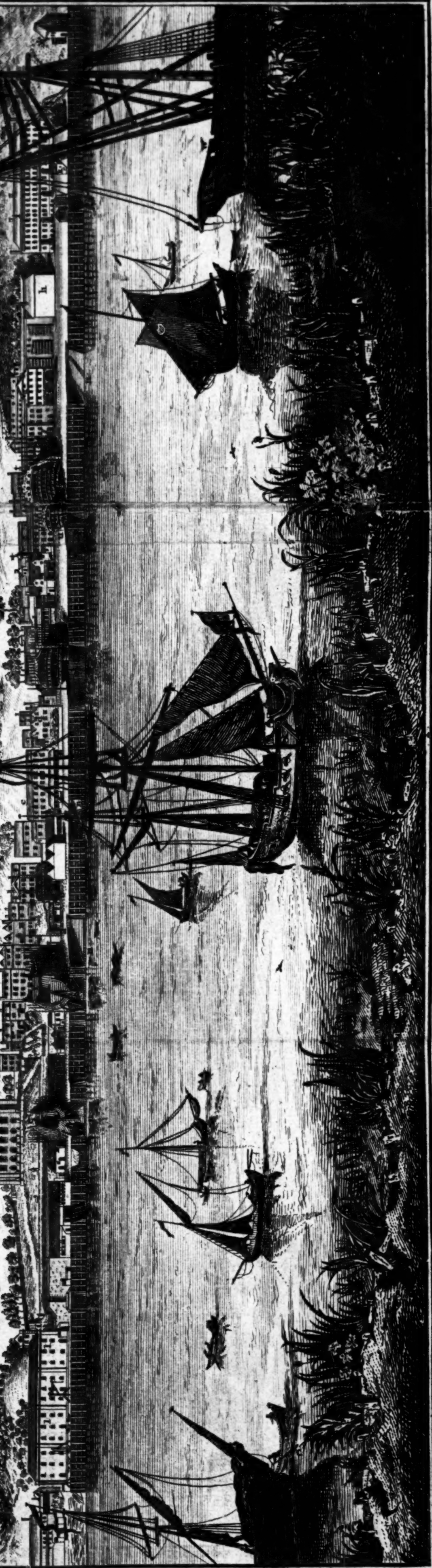
ARD at Woolwich.



Engrav'd for the London Magazine .1756 .

A Prospect of the TOWN and his Majesty's DOCK-YARD at Woolwich.





Engraved for the London Magazine .1756 .



[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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1756. Corn Act.—Recruiting Act.—Fifty new Churches 641

The said commodities may be exported from Great-Britain or Ireland before the 25th of December, 1757, under pain of forfeiting all that shall be so exported, with the vessel that has it on board, (the master and crew being imprisoned for six months) and paying a fine of 20s. for each bushel of corn, &c. and 12d. for every pound of starch; one moiety of the penalty to the prosecutor. Any officer of the customs may seize the vessel and commodities, and lodge the latter in the king's warehouses. Necessary provisions for ships on their voyage, and for the king's ships, forces, forts, or garrisons, and malt made for exportation before Dec. 4, 1756, are excepted. The said commodities may also be carried coastwise, or exported to Gibraltar, or the British islands or colonies in America, or to the East-India company's forts and settlements; and wheat, malt, or barley, to the amount of 5000 quarters, may be exported from Southampton to Jersey and Guernsey, for the use of the inhabitants, on giving security; for the taking of which, and giving certificates, returnable for commodities sent to America in 18 months, to Gibraltar in 12, to Jersey, Guernsey, or coastwise in six) no fee shall be demanded; and the officer granting a false certificate shall forfeit 200l. and be cashiered; and whoever counterfeits a certificate shall forfeit 200l. The commissioners of the customs are to lay before both houses of parliament an account of the quantities of corn, &c. exported; and his majesty may, by proclamation, or order in council, at any time before the 25th of December, 1757, permit all persons, but not any particular person or persons, to export corn, &c.

The act, To make provision for the quartering of the foreign troops in his majesty's service, now in this kingdom; (not any that may hereafter be brought over) says, they are, during their continuance here, to be quartered, and provided for in quarters, in the same manner, to all intents and purposes, as the British troops now are.

An Estimate of the Expence of building Fifty new Churches in London, by Sir Christopher Wren, from Mr. Joseph Ames, F. R. S. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquarians.

	£.	s.	d.
St. Paul's cathedral	736752	2	3½
All Hallows the Great	5641	9	9
All Hallows Bread-street	3348	7	2
All Hallows Lombard-street	—	8058	15 6
St. Alban's Wood-street	3165	0	8

6 St. Ann and St. Agnes	2448	0	10
7 St. Andrew's Wardrobe	7060	16	11
8 St. Andrew's Holborn	9000	0	0
9 St. Antholin's	5685	5	10½
10 St. Austin's	3145	3	10
11 St. Bennet's Grace-church	3583	9	5½
12 St. Bennet's Paul's-wharf	3328	18	10
13 St. Bennet Fink	4129	16	10
14 St. Brides	11430	5	11
15 St. Bartholomew's	5077	1	1
16 Christ's Church	11778	9	6
17 St. Clement's East-Cheap	4365	3	4½
18 St. Clement's Danes	8786	17	0½
19 St. Dionis Back Church	5737	10	8
20 St. Edmund the King	5207	11	0
21 St. George Botolph-lane	4509	4	10
22 St. James Garlick-hill	5357	12	10
23 St. James Westminster	8500	0	0
24 St. Lawrence Jewry	11870	1	9
25 St. Michael Basing-hall	2822	17	1
26 St. Michael Royal	7455	7	9
27 St. Michael Queenhithe	4354	3	8
28 St. Michael Wood-street	2554	2	11
29 St. Michael Crooked-lane	4541	5	11
30 St. Martin's Ludgate	5378	9	7
31 St. Matthew's Friday-street	—	2301	8 2
32 St. Michael's Cornhill	4686	18	8
33 St. Margaret's Lothbury	5340	8	1
34 St. Margaret's Pattens	4986	10	4
35 St. Mary Abchurch	4922	2	4½
36 St. Mary Magdalene	4291	12	9½
37 St. Mary Somerset	6579	18	1
38 St. Mary At-hill	3980	12	3
39 St. Mary Aldermanbury	5237	3	6
40 St. Mary le Bow	8071	18	1
The steeple of it	7388	8	7½
41 St. Nicholas Cole-Abby	5042	6	11
42 St. Olave's Jewry	5580	4	10
43 St. Peter's Cornhill	5647	8	2
44 St. Swithin's Cannon-street	—	4687	4 6
45 St. Stephen's Walbrook	7652	13	8
46 St. Stephen's Coleman-street	—	4020	16 6
47 St. Mildred Bread-street	3705	13	6½
48 St. Magnus London-bridge	—	9579	19 10
49 St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane Church	—	1853	15 6
50 St. Mildred Poultry	4654	9	7½
The Monument, Fish-street Hill	—	8856	8 0

Description of the Rotunda, or Pantheon, at ROME, which has lately fallen in, and is quite ruined (see p. 612.) from Keyser's Travels.

THE Rotunda, so called from its figure, has withstood the injuries of time beyond any structure of ancient Rome. It seems strange that neither this remarkable temple, M. Aurelius's pillar, Adrian's Mausoleum, nor Severus's Septizonium,

tizonium, are to be met with on any ancient Roman medal. This edifice was first dedicated by M. Agrippa to Jupiter Ultor, or the avenger, and afterwards to all the deities, celestial, terrestrial, and infernal; hence it was called Pantheon. Some authors affirm, that the roof was at first covered with silver, which they say was stripped off by the soldiery in tumultuous times; and that its most valuable statues and other ornaments were carried away by Constantius to Constantinople. However, in the time of pope Urban VIII. there still remained a vast quantity of brass about it: But that pope had it melted down for a superb altar in the cathedral of St. Peter; and some pieces of cannon for the castle of St. Angelo. How he came to spare the large bronze gates, which are eighteen feet four inches broad, and 36 feet high, is something extraordinary, as he had a fair pretence for removing them on account of their disproportion to the building; they being in all appearance, at first designed for some other edifice. On this occasion Pasquin observed, *Quod non fecerunt Barbari Romæ, fecit Barbarini*, "That Barbarini dealt worse with Rome than ever the Barbarians did." Over the door within this edifice is the following inscription:

*Pantheon,
Ædificium toto terrarum orbe
celeberrimum,
Ab Agrippa Augusti genero
Impiæ Jovi, cæterisque mendacibus Diis,
a Beneficio IIII. Pontifice
Deiparæ, & SS. Christi Martyribus
piè dicatum.
Urbanus VIII. Pont. Max.
Binis ad campani ævis usum
Turribus exornavit,
Et nova contignatione munivit
Anno Domini MDCXXXII. Pontif. IX.*

"The Pantheon, a structure celebrated throughout the whole world, first profanely dedicated to Jupiter, and all the false gods, by Agrippa, son-in-law to the emperor Augustus, and afterwards consecrated to the mother of God, and the holy christian martyrs, by pope Boniface IIII. is now adorned with towers, &c. at the expence of pope Urban VIII. in the year of Christ 1632, and the ninth of his pontificate."

The niches still remaining shew, that the temple formerly contained the statues of the gods; and from Pliny, lib. ix. c. 35. it appears, that the statue of Venus, in the pantheon, had a pair of ear-rings made of the pearls that Cleopatra had spared at her extravagant entertainment with Mark Antony. It was an impracticable thing to build a temple that could

contain all the gods worshipped by the Romans, as they were several thousands in number; but temples dedicated to more than one god were called Pantheons. On the right hand, before the entrance of the Rotunda (which is its present name) according to Dio, lib. xxxv. stood an image of Augustus, and on the left that of Agrippa. The outside is entirely of Tivoli free-stone, and within it is incrusted with marble.

The roof of the Pantheon is a round dome, without pillars or windows, the diameter of which is 72 common paces. This agrees with 144 feet, or 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ palmi, as it is computed by others. Some reckon the diameter, within to be 132 feet exclusive of the wall, which is 18 feet thick: This diameter however, exceeds the height which is ascended by a stair-case of 190 steps. This church, tho' it has no windows, but only a round aperture 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter in the center of the dome, is very light in every part. The pavement is made of large square stones and porphyry, sloping all round towards the center, where the rain-water, falling down thro' the aperture at the top of the dome, is conveyed away by a proper drain, covered with a stone full of holes.

Under Raphael's busto in the Rotunda are the following lines:

*Ut videant Posteriores decus & venustatem,
Cujus gratiam mentemque cælestem
In picturis admirantur,
Raphaelis Sancti Urbinitis,
Pictorum principis;
In tumulo spirantem ex marmore vultum
Carolus Marattus,
Tam eximii Viri memoriam veneratus,
Ad perpetuum virtutis exemplar
Et incitamentum
P. Anno MDCLXXIV.*

"That posterity may not be strangers to the comely and graceful mien of Raphael d' Urbino, the prince of painters, whose skill and divine genius they so much admire in his works; and that a perpetual pattern of and incitement to virtue might be here exhibited, Carlo Maratti, who revered the memory of so great a man, set up this resemblance of him in breathing marble, in the year 1674."

From the MONITOR, Dec. 25.

AMONG the many evils, which have disgraced our administrations more than 30 years past, the greatest of all has been, the boundless prodigality of the publick money, which it will take an age of œconomy to replace; a peace of 20 years, to the eternal infamy of the minister, paid off just nothing of the publick debt: And how the money was squandered

dered, no man need be told. The loan appropriated to that use, which ought to have been sacred, was diverted into other channels, even by that very man, who valued himself upon the project; and the *Nobile par fratrem* who co-operated with and succeeded him in power, supported their administration upon the same ruinous plan. Hence we lie under great difficulties to raise money to carry on the present war; and carried on it must be, or an inglorious and treacherous peace must ensue; and in that case our ruin will be certain, tho' it be a little deferred.

That money is to be had, is out of all question; but how to come at it, without further loading our trade, and exports, which have already suffered extremely from our weight of taxes; and which have enabled our enemy to supplant us in many branches of our foreign commerce, is not easy to say:—For, suppose a system of frugality be adopted (which is absolutely necessary) it cannot answer our immediate wants, because it cannot operate to any considerable effect, but by length of time, such a measure nevertheless will be a ground of confidence, and, no doubt, facilitate the raising of the present supplies: And if the new taxes are laid in the easiest and most equal manner, if they are made temporary, not eternal in the way of our late borrowing and funding, the prudent part of the nation will not murmur and rebel against the hand, that immediately imposes the weight, but look back to, and curse the improvidence and extravagance of those, who in time of peace, made no provision or savings to support a war; which has laid our new m—y under such disadvantages, that there is little cause to envy their situation: For how delightful soever power may be in calm and peaceable times, it is not very pleasing to sit at the helm in dark and tempestuous weather.

Amidst such a perplexed state of our affairs, would it not be unreasonable to expect more from our rulers than the nature and circumstances of things will admit? Let them but act like men of wisdom and integrity, and agreeable to the principles they have openly avowed, and they discharge their duty. Events lie in a higher hand; and altho', in a view of second causes, our condition looks so ill, I hope we are not arrived to that pitch of degeneracy, that heaven has cast us off; and yet such has been the fate of nations, as all history attests: Such assuredly will one day be our fate, if we persevere in that system of corruption and prodigality; without which, it has been impudently asserted, it is impossible to govern this nation.

EPILOGUE to the MISER, (see p. 575.)
writ by Mr. Lockman, Secretary of the Free British Fishery, and spoke by Mr. Shuter, in the Character of a Boatswain, accompanied by a considerable Number of the Boys.

A HITHER we're bound.—Avast!—
Inchanting spot!

[Turning about to the audience.

Strange turn in things!—How whimsical's
my lot!

[sea;
I, whose rough province is to plough the
To bid weigh anchor; reef; or helm-a-lee:
Am here turn'd spokesman for our pigmy
tars;

[stars:
Sent, in their names, to thank these shining
B This choir of beauties, to whose smile they
owe

[bestow.—
Blessings, which none but god-like minds
Thrice arduous task!—I scarce know what
to say;

Yet my brave captain's orders I'd obey.

[Three buzzas, by the boys.

Reviving cheers! my little hearts of gold.—

C You're right.—To claim success, we must
be bold.—

[face.—
I'll take the hint.—This splendid audience
My theme hates flourishes or studied grace.

Ye ladies! who in patriot acts delight,
(Strong contrast to the Miser of this night!)
By whose pleas'd aspect 'tis well under-
stood,

No joy's so sweet as that of doing good:—
D The gladden'd objects who around me
stand,

Till lately, were the outcast of our land.
Sprung from the dregs, a nuisance long
they lay;

Expos'd, to every vice, an easy prey.

But your indulgence has revers'd the
scene;

E Hush'd the dark storm, their prospect's
Rescu'd from shiv'ring want's voracious
jaws,

They'll not be tempted to infringe the laws;
But, past some hours, a kind asylum
meet,

[fleet.
Lodg'd in the bosom of great George's
Genius in every class of life is found:

Now gilds a throne, now creeps along the
ground.

F Among these lads, who once were fortune's
Some are, perhaps, for great achievements
born:

[feat,
May, high advanc'd, Britannia's foes de-
And, grateful, lay rich trophies at your
feet:

May emulate a Benbow, or a Blake;

G Equal a Russel, or shine forth a Drake:

May shield our envied trade beneath each
sky;

[fly:
On Gallia's frighted coasts bid thunders
Protect our colonies 'mid fierce alarms;

Those of our rival crush, with vengeful
arms:

And

And grasping the proud trident of the
main, [maintain.
Round the vast globe our native rights

PROLOGUE to AMPHITRYON, altered
and acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-
Lane. Spoken by Mr. Havard.

THIS night let busy man to pleasure
spare: [ing care;
Far hence be searching thought, and pin-
Far hence whate'er can agonize the soul,
Grief, terror, rage, the dagger and the
bowl!

The comic muse, a gay propitious pow'r,
To dimpled laughter gives this mirthful
hour. [we shew

The scenes which Plautus drew, to-night
Touch'd by Moliere, by Dryden taught to
glow.

Dryden!—in evil days his genius rose,
When wit and decency were constant foes:
Wit then desil'd in manners and in mind,
Whene'er he sought to please disgrac'd man-
kind. [the fair;

Freed from his faults, we bring him to
And urge once more his claim to beauty's
care. [bestow'd;

That thus we court your praise, is praise
Since all our virtue from your virtue flow'd.

But there are some—no matter where
they sit— [bit.

Who smack their lips and hope the luscious
These claim regard, deny it they that
can—

"The prince of darkness is a gentleman!"
Yet why apologize, tho' these complain;
They're free to all the rest of Drury-Lane.

To these bright rows we boast a kind
intent; [meant.

We sought their plaudit, and their pleasure
Yet not on what we give our fame must rise;
In what we take away our merit lies.

On no new force bestow'd we found our
claim;

To make wit honest was our only aim:
If we succeed, some praise we boldly ask—
To make wit honest is no easy task.

A sublime EPITAPH exactly copied from a
Monument in the Church of Solihull, in
Warwickshire.

For that divers of
His ancestors

Since 1514

And that many

of his near'st relations
lie here inter'd

to protect henceforth

the quiet of their bones

that have long unguarded lain
Freely beneath in trust are plac'd

6 guardian figured stones

Thro' debt of honour fitly laid

By J. Holbech of

Whitehal Esq;

1745

ADDITIONS to December.

THE colliers, at the beginning of De-
cember, entered the towns of Mon-
mouth and Chepstow, did great damage
to the inhabitants, and carried off confi-
derable quantities of grain, &c. at Chep-
stow one man was killed. (See p. 611.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 17. BARTHOLOMEW Richard
Barneby, of Brockhampton,
in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Freeman.

27. Thomas Dennison, of Leeds, Esq;
to Miss Sunderland.

Dec. 31. The lady of ——— Herbert,
Esq; was delivered of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 10. GEORGE Barlow, of Sle-
bech, in Pembrokeshire, Esq;

17. Margaret, baroness Radeke, daugh-
ter of the late gen. Sutton, at Koning-
berg, in Prussia.

21. Sir John Hume, of Manderston,
in North-Britain, Bart.

28. Barrington Horsemanden, Esq; a
barrister at law.

29. Thomas Cooke, Esq; the transla-
tor of Hesiod, Terence, &c. &c.

30. Edward Emmet, Esq; high-sheriff
of the county of Essex.

Sir Lawrence Isaac Woollaston, of
Lowesby, in Leicestershire, Bart.

Thomas Churchill, sen. of Poorton, in
Dorsetshire, Esq;

In August last, at Florence, Thomas
Hart, of Hill-street, Esq;

Sept. 12. Hon. John Fairchild, of Bar-
badoes, Esq; chief justice of the Common
Pleas for St. Michael's.

Oct. 8. Charles Eliott, Esq; attorney-
general of North-Carolina, at Newbem,
in that province.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1756.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5. Several ships
having put lately into the Texel,
laden with ship-stores from the Baltick,
in order to take the benefit of the convoy
to the ports of France, the captains of
the men of war destined for the convoy
have refused, by order of the lords of the
Admiralty, to take them under their
care: Some of them, however, have set
sail in company.

UTRECHT, Dec. 2. We hear from Liep-
sic, that the Chevalier de St. George's
eldest son staid in that town four or five
days, about the middle of last month, in
his return from the Prussian army, going
under the name of count Hamilton. His
attendants were only one gentleman and
two

two Swiss servants. His passes, we are told, were signed by the governor of Dresden.

From Paris we hear, that towards the end of last month, his most Christian majesty received a new bull or brief from the pope, relating to the religious disputes in that kingdom, a copy of which his majesty sent to all his bishops, and along with it a letter de cachet, enjoining them to conform thereto, meaning thereby to preserve the jurisdiction that belongs to the church, secure the respect due to religion, and restore peace in his kingdom. But this bull, which is dated at Rome, Oct. 16, 1756, unless enforced by a court of inquisition, will certainly have a quite contrary effect, as it is thereby laid down as a fundamental article, that whosoever does not submit to the bull *Unigenitus*, is in the way of damnation, and specifies several cases wherein the sacraments are to be denied, which is a direct attack upon the privileges of the Gallican church. Accordingly, on the 7th instant, the parliament of Paris issued an arret for suppressing the said bull, and saving to the court of parliament to provide in a proper manner against the inconveniences that might arise therefrom, and against the abuse that might result from it, and be made of it with regard to the king's subjects; reserving likewise to the said court to maintain, in their full force, as it had always done, the prerogatives and rights of the crown, the power and jurisdiction of the bishops of France, the liberties of the Gallican church, the maxims and customs of the realm, and the established rules of the church. This arret was probably foreseen by the French ministers, for on the Sunday preceeding, the deputies of the parliament having waited on the king, to receive his commands in relation to the matters laid before him by the parliament's last remonstrances, his majesty told them, that he would be himself the bearer of his answer, and would let them know the day and the hour when he should go to the palace with the usual ceremony. Accordingly, on the 12th at night, the whole body of his majesty's guards, amounting to about 10,000 men, came and took post in the city of Paris; and next day his majesty repaired, with the usual ceremony, to the palace, where he held, what in France is called a Bed of Justice, that is to say, a bed where he may without any controul from his parliament enact whatever he pleases to be law; and one of the edicts, or regulations enacted upon this occasion, was for suppressing the fourth and fifth chambers of inquests, the members of which, we may suppose, were the greatest sticklers

against the bull *Unigenitus*. Several other regulations were at the same time enacted, relating to the parliament, and for restoring, as his majesty said, the peace of his kingdom, which had been so long disturbed by the ecclesiastical disputes. What effect they may have we shall soon see; for these disputes are so warm at present, that they have occasioned several duels or rencounters, in which some gentlemen have been killed, to prevent which, for the future, his majesty has revived, and resolved to enforce some old regulations against the wearing of swords.

Paris, Nov. 29. They write from Brest, that on the 23d, in the afternoon, the St. Michael man of war, of sixty guns, and the Amethyst frigate, of thirty guns, sailed from that port with a strong wind, and extremely favourable for escaping the English, in case they waited for them. The next morning the Intrepid, of seventy-four guns, the Opiniatre, of sixty-four, the Unicorn, of thirty, and the Calypso, of sixteen, sailed with the same wind. The destination of this Squadron is at present a secret.

By letters from Madrid we find, that the inquisition, which has made no publick example of spiritual delinquents for a long time, has lately delivered over to the secular power, among others, a Frenchman and an Italian; the former, only for confessing himself a free mason, was, in consequence, burnt at the Auto de Fe.

And from Lisbon we hear, that the court of inquisition has ordered a tract to be suppressed, entitled, A Relation of the Earthquake which happened at Lisbon on the 1st of November, 1755; wherein the author had pretended to demonstrate, that the alliance and trade with England tended greatly to the distress and ruin of Portugal; and that, in our present calamitous situation, we ought to give up this trade and alliance, that the king's own subjects might enjoy the advantages which the English appropriated to themselves, and thereby be enabled to repair their losses, and rebuild their towns. It is remarkable, that the inquisition say in their edict, that they condemn this piece because it is seditious, scandalous, and injurious to a nation in friendship and alliance with his majesty.

From Florence we hear, that application having been made to the emperor, as duke of Tuscany, for admitting some of our men of war to winter in the ports of that dutchy, all that could be obtained was a permission, that four only of our men of war cruising in those seas for the protection of our trade, might put in at one time at Porto Ferraro, in the Island

646 *The Catalogue of Books.—Gen. Bill of Mortality. App.*

of Elba ; but that none but the captains and principal officers shall be permitted to go on shore.

Ratisbon, Nov. 29. A few days ago the Saxon minister delivered to the diet a new and very ample memorial, setting forth the lamentable state of Saxony, and imploring afresh the assistance of the states of the empire.

The king of Prussia has also addressed a letter to the diet, demanding the assistance of the several states, agreeable to their guaranties of the treaties of Westphalia and Dresden. But the minister of Mentz, as director of the diet, having refused to lay it before the diet, the Brandenburg minister has ordered it to be printed ; and has sent to his court for further instructions.

Franckfort, Dec. 11. The aulic council hath fined our magistrates 160 florins for boggling for some days about the publication of the emperor's decrees against the king of Prussia.

The duke of Wirtemberg hath refused a passage thro' his territories to the Austrian troops that are marching from the Netherlands to Bohemia, under pretence that his country cannot supply them with a sufficient number of horses and carriages for their baggage and artillery.

The Prussian and Austrian armies being both now in winter quarters, nothing has lately happened but skirmishes between their out-parties. In the mean time his Prussian majesty has intimated to the king, and senate of Poland, that if the Russians be allowed to march thro' that kingdom, they may expect to see their country made a scene of war. And it is even said, that his Polish majesty has sent an officer of distinction to the Russian court, to solicit against their troops being ordered to march thro' Poland.

Remainder of the Catalogue of Books for December, 1756.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **T**HE Prudent Jester, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

2. The Life and surprizing Adventures of Crusoe, Richard Davis, 2 Vols. Noble.

3. Philosophical Visions, pr. 3s. Griffiths.

4. A new Version of the Paradise Lost, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

5. Memoirs of a young Lady of Quality, a Platonist, pr. 10s. 6d. Baldwin.

6. Taxes, a Dramatick Entertainment, pr. 1s. Owen.

7. Epistles to Lorenzo, pr. 1s. 6d.

8. Eliza, an English Opera, pr. 1s. Franklin.

9. Sophronia, a Poem ; in five Books, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.

10. The 15th Ode of Horace imitated, pr. 6d. Scott.

11. A Collection of select Epigrams. By Mr. Hackett, pr. 1s. 6d. Hitch.

12. Ben. Johnson's last Legacy, pr. 1s. Corbett.

13. The 10th Epistle of the first Book of Horace imitated, pr. 1s. Ross.

14. The Minor, a Dramatick Satire, pr. 1s. Scott.

15. The Loss of the Handkerchief, pr. 6d. Marshall.

16. The Genius of Britain, an Iambick Ode, pr. 6d. Cooper.

17. Northern Memoirs, or the History of a Scots Family, pr. 6s. Noble.

18. The Levee, a Poem, pr. 6d. Cooper.

19. Amphytrion, or the Two Socias, pr. 1s. Payne. (See p. 644.)

SERMONS.

20. A Sermon preached on the Death of the Rev. Mr James Fall. By J. Potts, pr. 6d. Keith.

21. England's Alarm. In several Discourses. By A. Moncrief, M. A. pr. 1s. Keith.

22. Several Sermons by R. Kedington, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Beecroft.

23. A Sermon on the true national Evil, or Cowardice the Cry, but Corruption the Grievance, pr. 6d. Cooper.

24. A Sermon against the bad Custom of observing the Old Stile, pr. 6d. Trye.

25. A Sermon by W. Romaine, pr. 6d. Worral.

26. Artificial Dearth ; in two Sermons, pr. 1s. Cooper.

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 16, 1755, to Dec. 14, 1756.

Christned	Buried	
Males	Males	10284
Females	Females	10588
		14839
		20872

Decreased in the Burials this Year 1045.
Died under 2 Years of Age 7466

Between	and	
2	5	1973
5	10	605
10	20	573
20	30	1526
30	40	1982
40	50	2065
50	60	1788
60	70	1412
70	80	976
80	90	451
90	100	55
		20872

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